AYEEN AKBERY:

OR,

THE INSTITUTES

OF THE

EMPEROR AKBER.

Tranſlated from the original Perſian

BY

FRANCIS GLADWIN.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED IN THE YEAR M,DC,LXXXIV.

THE Tranſlator embraces this opportunity of returning thanks to his friend Colonel Polier, for having enabled him to give the particulars of the *Tukſeem Jumma*, or *Rent Roll*, in a ſtate of greater perfection than he otherwiſe could poſſibly have done. This Gentleman was at the pains to collate, with ſeveral ancient manuſcripts, the copy from which this part of the tranſlation is made.

ALTHOUGH it be poſſible that ſome few of the names, in the diſtricts leaſt known to us, may not be completely correct, yet, upon the whole, we may venture to aſſert, that nothing of the kind, even ſo perfect as this, has ever appeared in any European language; and we therefore hope it will prove an acceptable addition to hiſtorical and geographical learning.

SINCE the publication of the Firſt Volume of this work, the Honourable Board have favoured the Tranſlator with the following recommendation to the Court of Directors:

Extract of a General Letter from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL *and* COUNCIL, *to the Honourable the* COURT *of* DIRECTORS, *dated 23d October, 1783, and diſpatched per* Nerbudda.

"A PROPOSAL having been made to us by Mr. FRANCIS "GLADWIN, for the publication of a complete tranſlation from

"the

" the Perſian language, of a book well known by the name of the
" AYEEN AKBERY, and this being a Work which may prove of the
" utmoſt utility to the Company, as it contains the original Inſti-
" tutes of the Sultan Akber, the founder of the empire, we re-
" ſolved, as well on this account, as for the promotion of the
" knowledge of Indian literature, to ſubſcribe, in the Company's
" name, for 150 ſets of Three Quarto Volumes each, at 40 rupees
" per volume. Soon afterwards, Mr. Gladwin finding that objec-
" tions were entertained againſt the payment of ſo large an amount
" in our preſent ſituation out of the treaſury, declined to receive
" the ſubſcription, and conſented to leave the matter in reference
" to you. Impreſſed with the ſame favourable opinion of the un-
" dertaking, in which we originally viewed it, we beg leave to
" recommend it to your conſideration, either to make or authoriſe
" the ſubſcription we intended on the Company's account."

ERRATA.

Page

7 *for* Pagu *read* Pegu.

— *for* Subjeſt *read* Subject.

8 *for* Dehly's *read* Dehly.

9 *for* beſeiging *read* beſieging.

16 *for* in the banks *read* on the banks.

There are a few more typographical errors and omiſſions, particularly in the punctuation, which the Reader will pleaſe to correct with his pen.

AYEEN AKBERY.

VOL. II.

CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE TWELVE SOOBAHS.

AYEEN AKBERY.

VOL. II.

THE HISTORY OF THE TWELVE SOOBAHS.

IN the fortieth year of his majeſty's reign, his dominions conſiſted of one hundred and five Sircars (1), ſubdivided into two thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty ſeven Kuſbahs (2), the revenue of which he ſettled for ten years, at the annual rent of three Arribs, ſixty two Crore, ninety ſeven Lacks, fifty five thouſand, two hundred and forty ſix Dams (3), or Sicca Rupees, 9,0743881. 2. 5.

THE empire was then parcelled into twelve grand diviſions, and each was committed to the government of a Soobadar (or Viceroy), upon which occaſion the Sovereign of the world diſtributed twelve Lacks of beetle. The names of the Soobahs (or Viceroyalties) were

(1) Provinces. (2) Townſhips.

(3) One hundred thouſand make one Lack, one hundred Lacks one Crore, one hundred Crore one Arrib. A Dam is the fortieth part of a Rupee.

Allahabad, Agra, Owdh, Ajmeer, Ahmedabad, Bahar, Bengal, Dehly, Cabul, Lahoor, Multan, and Malwa: when his majeſty conquered Berar, Khandeeſs, and Ahmednagur, they were formed into three Soobahs, increaſing the number to fifteen(4).

I ſhall give a ſucceinct deſcription of the moſt remarkable countries; as alſo of their ſeveral princes, together with the periods in which they lived.

THE SOOBAH OF BENGAL.

SINCE I propoſe to begin my deſcription of theſe poſſeſſions from Bengal, which is the loweſt extremity of Hindoſtan, and to carry it to Zabuliſtan, I hope that while I am writing, not only Turan and Iran, but alſo other countries may be added to the account.

AFTER having deſcribed the country which lies to the eaſt, I ſhall proceed to the north, from thence deſcend to the ſouth, and conclude with the weſtern diviſions.

THE Soobah of Bengal is ſituated in the ſecond climate. From Chittagong to Kurhee is four hundred Coſe difference of longitude; and from the northren range of mountains to the ſouthern extremity of Sircar Madarun, comprehends two hundred Coſe of latitude. And when Oriſſa was added to Bengal, the additional length was computed to be forty three Coſe, and the breadth twenty Coſe (5).

(4) Soobah is frequently, but improperly, uſed for Soobahdar by European authors: Soobah is properly the Vice-royalty, and Soobahdar the Viceroy.

(5) The Coſe is different in the ſeveral Provinces; but we ſhall be ſufficiently exact if we reckon it to be two Engliſh miles.

BEN-

BENGAL (including Oriſſa) has the ſea on the eaſt, is bounded by mountains on the north and ſouth, and on the weſt joins to the Soobah of Bahar. Eſau Aſghan carried his conqueſts towards the eaſt into a country called Bhatty, which is reckoned a part of this Soobah, and cauſed the Kootbah (or prayer) to be read, and coin to be ſtruck in the name of his preſent majeſty. Nothing remarkable is related of this country, excepting that the Mangoe trees, which produce very delicious fruit, are not ſo high as the ordinary ſtature of a man.

BORDERING upon Bhatty is a very extenſive country ſubject to the chief of Tiprah, him they ſtile Yeyah Manick; and whoever are poſſeſſed of Rajah-ſhips bear the title of Manick at the end of their names, and all the nobility are called Narain. Their military force conſiſts of a thouſand elephants, and two hundred thouſand infantry, but they have few or no cavalry.

To the northward of Bengal is the province of Coach, the chief of which commands a thouſand horſe, and one hundred thouſand foot. Kamroop (which is alſo called Kamroo and Kamtah) makes a part of his dominion. The inhabitants of Kamroop are ſaid to be extremely handſome; and they are reported to be very ſkillful in magic. Many incredible ſtories are told of the natural productions of this place, ſuch as flowers that retain their colour and ſmell many months after being gathered, and of which they make chaplets; trees that being cut ſend forth ſtreams of delicious liquor; and Mangoes that grow upon a kind of vine.

THE

The dominions of the Rajah of Aſſham join to Kamroop, he is a very powerful prince, lives in great ſtate, and when he dies, his principal attendants both male and female, are voluntarily buried alive with his corpſe.

Anjoining to Aſſham is Tibet bordering upon Khatai, which is properly Mahacheen, vulgarly called Macheen. The capital of Khatai is Khan Baleegh, four days journey from the ſea, to which there is a large artificial canal lined with ſtone. Alexander of Greece is reported to have entered that country by this canal. And it is ſaid that there is another paſſage, by which you may reach the ſea in four days and four nights.

To the ſouth eaſt of Bengal is a large country called Arkung (or Aracan) to which the Bunder (or port) of Chittagong properly belongs. Here are plenty of elephants, but great ſcarcity of horſes, alſo camels and aſſes are very high priced: neither cows nor buffaloes are found in this country, but there are animals of a middle ſpecies between thoſe, whoſe milk the people drink, they are pied and of various colours. Their religion has no kind of agreement either with the Mahommedan or Hindoo. Twin brothers and ſiſters may intermarry, and only mother and ſon are prohibited from it. They pay implicit obedience to the will of their prieſts, whom they ſtile Wallee. When the prince holds a court, the ſoldiers wives attend, whilſt their huſbands remain in their houſes. The complexion of theſe people is dark; and the men are beardleſs.

NEAR to this tribe is Pagu, which former writers called Cheen, accounting this to be the capital city. Their military force conſiſts of elephants and infantry. Some of their elephants are white. Cloſe to this country are ſome mines of metals and precious ſtones, which are the ſubjeſt of continual contention betwixt the chiefs of Pegu Aracan and the Mugs.

BUNGALEH, originally was called Bung; it derived the additional Al from that being the name given to the mounds of earth which the ancient Rajahs cauſed to be raiſed in the low lands at the foot of the hills; their breadth was uſually twenty cubits, and height ten cubits.

THE air of Bengal is very temperate. The periodical rains commence in April, and continue for ſomewhat more than ſix months. During this ſeaſon the low lands are ſometimes entirely overflowed, excepting the mounds of earth deſcribed above. For a long time paſt the air of Bengal had been unhealthy at the leaving off of the rains, afflicting both man and cattle; but under the auſpices of his preſent majeſty this calamity has ceaſed. (6)

THIS Soobah abounds with rivers, the fineſt of which is the Gung (or Ganges), whoſe ſource has never been traced. The Hindoo Prieſts

(6) In the beginning of April (and ſometimes earlier in the ſouthern parts of Bengal) there are frequent ſtorms of thunder, lightening, wind, and rain from the north-weſt quarter: theſe ſqualls moderate the heat very much, and they continue till the ſetting-in of the periodical rains, which generally commence in the beginning of June, and by which the country is in many parts overflowed. If the rains break up early in September, the weather is intenſely hot, and the inhabitants are very ſickly.

ſay that it flows from the hair of Mahadeo. From the northern mountains it runs through the Soobah of Dehlys, Agra, Allahabad, and Bahar into Bengal. Near the town of Cazyhuttah in the Sircar of Barbuckabad, at which place it is called the Pudhawutty; it ſends a branch to the eaſt, which empties itſelf into the ſea at Chittagong. The main river in its courſe to the ſouthward forms three ſtreams, the Sirſutty, the Jown, and the Gung, which three ſtreams are collectively called in the Hindovee language Tirpunny, and they are all held in high veneration by the Hindoos. The Gung after having divided into a thouſand channels, joins the ſea at Satagong, and the Sirſutty and Jown diſcharge themſelves in like manner. The learned amongſt the Hindoos have compoſed volumes in praiſe of theſe waters, all parts of which are ſaid to be holy, but ſome particular places are eſteemed more ſo than others. The great people have the water of the Ganges brought to them from vaſt diſtances, it being eſteemed neceſſary in the performance of ſome religious ceremonies. The water of the Ganges has been celebrated in all ages, not only for its ſanctity, but alſo on account of its ſweetneſs, lightneſs, and wholeſomeneſs, and for that it does not become putrid though kept for years.

THERE is another very large river called Berhumputter, which runs from Khatai to Coach, and from thence through Bazoohah to the ſea.

THE Sea of Bengal, which is a Bay of the Ocean, goes on one ſide to Baſrah, and on the other to Kulzum of Egypt, and from thence

thence to Perſia, where by the natives it is called the ſea of Oman, and the ſea of Perſia.

MOST of the Rivers of Bengal have their banks cultivated with Rice, of which there are a variety of ſpecies. The ſoil is ſo fertile in ſome places, that a ſingle grain of rice will yield a meaſure of 2 or3 Seer. Some lands will produce three crops in a year. Vegetation is here ſo extremely quick, that as faſt as the water riſes the plants of rice grow above it, ſo that the ear is never immerſed. Men of experience affirm that a ſingle ſtalk will grow ſix cubits in one night.

THE ſubjects are very obedient to government, and pay their annual rents in eight months by inſtallments, themſelves bringing Mohurs and Rupees to the places appointed for the receipt of the revenues, it not being cuſtomary in this Soobah for the huſbandman and government to divide the crops. Grain is always cheap, and the produce of the lands is determined by Nuſſuk (7). His Majeſty has had the goodneſs to confirm thoſe cuſtoms. The food of the inhabitants is for the moſt part fiſh and rice; wheat and barley not being eſteemed wholeſome here. Great numbers of men and women go quite naked, excepting a covering for the loins. In this country women are allowed to tranſact buſineſs in public.

THEIR houſes are chiefly made of bamboos, ſome of which however will coſt five thouſand Rupees and upwards, and are of a very long duration. They travel chiefly by water, eſpecially in the rainy ſeaſon. They conſtruct boats for war, burthen, and, travelling. Particularly for beſeiging places they make them of ſuch a form,

(7) vide Vol. 1, page 351.

that when they run aſhore, they are higher than the fort, which is thereby eaſily entered. For their journies by land they make uſe of Sookhaſens. This is a machine ſupported upon the ſhoulders of men, by a pole formed of a number of ſtraight pieces of wood joined together by iron rings. The ſides of the machine are ornamented with different metals, and over the top is thrown an arched covering made of woollen cloth, for defence againſt the ſun and rain. In theſe machines you ſit, or lie down and ſleep as conveniently as in a room of a houſe. Some alſo ride upon elephants. Horſes are very ſcarce. In ſome parts of this Soobah are manufactured hempen carpets ſo beautiful that they ſeem to be made of ſilk. The inhabitants of Bengal are exceedingly fond of ſalt, which is ſcarce in ſome parts of this Soobah.

Diamonds Emeralds, Pearls Agates and Cornelians are brought from other countries to the Sea-ports of this Soobah.

Their flowers and fruits are fine and in plenty. The bettlenut ſtains the lips of thoſe who eat it quite red (8).

(8) As it may not be diſpleaſing to the Naturaliſt to ſee a paſſage which I have not inſerted in the text on account of its being rather indecent, I ſhall here ſubjoin it both in the original language and in Latin.

خواجه سرا ازین دیار بر آید و آن سه گونه بود صندلی باداسی کافوری
تخست را هر سه عضو از بیخ برند واطلسی نیز گویند دویمین را قدری الت مجلی
باشد سیویمین آنکه خصیتین اورا هنگام خوردی بمالش نابود سازند یابرآرند چنان
بر گذارند جز آدمی هر جانداری که خصیی کنند ازان سر نکشی فربه شوند ومردم زادرا برانزاید

Tria inde genera eunuchorum veniunt, quos Sundâlos, Budâmos et Câfooros nuncupant: Priores, pertibus genitalibus radicaliter exſectis, Atleeſes etiam nominant. Budâmis pars totum Penis relinquitur. Câfooros adhuc teneræ ætatis Teſtes vel compreſſi conficiuntur vel exſecantur: tamen notatum eſt, caſtrationem, quæ veneris deſiderium cæteris omnibus animalibus tollit, hominibus ſolis excitare.

Jen-

JENNUTABAD, is a very ancient city, and was once the capital of Bengal. Formerly it was called Lucknowty, and ſometimes Gowr, the name it now bears was given by the late Empetor. Here is a fine fort, to the eaſtward of which is a large lake called Chuttcalputtea in which are many Iſlands. If the Dams break during the heavy periodical rains, the city is laid under water. To the northward of this fort, at the diſtance of a Coſe, is a large building, a work of great antiquity where there is a reſervoir of water called Peazbarry, which is of a very noxious property. It was uſual when a criminal was capitally condemned, to confine him in this building, where being allowed no other drink than this water he expired in a very ſhort time; but his Majeſty has ordered this puniſhment to be diſcontinued.

MAHMOODABAD. The fort is ſurrounded by a Marſh. When Sheer Khan conquered this country, ſome of the Rajah's elephants fled into the wilds, where they have increaſed to great numbers. This Sircar produces long pepper.

THE Sircar of Khaleeſutabad, abounds alſo with elephants, and long pepper.

SIRCAR BOKLA, is upon the banks of the ſea. The fort is ſituated amongſt trees. On the firſt day of the moon, the water begins to riſe, and continues increaſing till the fourteenth, from which time to the end of the month it decreaſes gradually every day. In the 29th year of the preſent riegn, one afternoon ot 3 o'clock, there was a ter-

rible inundation, which deluged the whole Sircar. The Rajah was at an entertainment, from whence he embarked in a boat: his ſon Parminund Roy, with many people climbed to the top of an Hindoo temple; and the merchants betook themſelves to the high lands. It blew an hurricane with thunder and lightening for five hours, during which time the ſea was greatly agitated. The houſes, and boats were ſwallowed up, nothing remaining but the Hindoo temple, and the heights. Near two hundred thouſand living creatures periſhed in this calamity.

SIRCAR GHORAGHAUT, produces raw ſilk, gunneys, and plenty of Tanghion horſes. Here are abundance of fruits in high perfection, amongſt the reſt is one called the Lutken, of the ſize of a walnut, but to the taſte is ſomewhat like the pomgranate, it contains three ſeeds.

SIRCAR BARBUCKABAD, is famous for a fine cloth called Gungajel, and great abundance of Oranges.

SIRCAR BAZOOHA. The foreſts of this Sircar ſupply timbers fit for building boats, and for the beams of houſes: And here is an iron mine.

SIRCAR SUNARGONG. In this Sircar is fabricated a very beautiful cloth called Caſſah. In the town of Catarehſoonder is a large reſervoir of water, which gives a peculiar whiteneſs to the cloths that are waſhed in it.

SIR-

SIRCAR SILHET, is very mountainous. It furniſhes many eunuch ſlaves for the ſerais (or ſeraglios). Here grows a delicious fruit called Soontara, in colour like an orange, but of an oblong form. China Root is produced here in great plenty, which was but lately diſcovered by ſome Turks. In theſe mountains is abundance of lignum aloes. They fell the trees at the end of the rains, and leave them expoſed to the weather for ſome time; after which they reject all thoſe that are anywiſe rotten. The Bunraj, is a bird with a black body, red eyes, a long tail, and wings beautifully variegated, meaſuring a cubit when extended; they are eaſily tamed, and will imitate the voice of any animal. The Sheergunj is another bird, which differs from the former but in the colour of its legs and bill, which are red. They both eat fleſh, and prey upon ſmall birds.

CHITTAGONG, is a large city ſituated amongſt trees, upon the banks of the ſea, and is a great Emporium, being the reſort of chriſtian and other merchants.

SHEREEFABAD, produces very beautiful white bullocks of a great ſize, who will carry a burthen of 15 Maunds, and like camels they bend the knees to be loaded. It is alſo noted for large goats and fighting cocks.

SATGONG. There are two Emporiums a mile diſtant from each other; one called Satgong, and the other Hoogly, with its dependencies; both of which are in the poſſeſſion of the Europeans. Satgong is famous for pomegranates.

MADA-

MADARUN. In this Sircar at a place called Hunyeh is a diamond mine, where are found only ſmall ſtones.

ORISSA.

THIS formerly was an independent country. The climate is very healthy. It conſiſts of five Sircars, viz. Jalaſor, Buderuck, Cuttek, Kullengdundpaut, and Rajemahindrah. Theſe five Sircars are now added to Bengal.

ORISSA contains one hundred and twenty nine brick forts, ſubject to the command of Gujeputty.

THE periodical rains continue here eight months; and they have three months of winter, and only one month that is very hot.

RICE is cultivated here in great abundance. The inhabitants live upon rice, fiſh and vegetables. After boiling the rice they ſteep it in cold water, and eat it the ſecond day.

THE men are very effeminate, being exceedingly fond of ornaments, and anointing their bodies with Sandel-wood oil. The women cover only the lower parts of the body, and many make themſelves dreſſes of the leaves of trees. They live in huts made of the leaves of the Tewar tree.

HERE are many idolatrous temples built of ſtone, and of great height.

THEIR

THEIR women, contrary to the general cuſtom of Hindoos, may marry two or three times.

PAPER and ink are ſeldom uſed here; for the moſt part they write with an iron ſtyle upon the leaf of the Taar tree, and they hold the pen with the fiſt clenched.

HERE are manufactures of cloth. Some elephants are found in this province.

THE fruits and flowers of Oriſſa are very fine, and in great plenty. The Nuſreen is a flower delicately formed, and of an exquiſite ſmell; the outer ſide of the leaves is white, and the inner is of a yellow colour. The Kewrah grows here quite common, and they have great variety of the beetle leaf.

THEY reckon all their accounts in Cowris, which is a ſmall white ſhell with an aperture in the middle, and they are found on the Sea ſhore. Four Cowries they call a Gundah; five Gundahs a Boory, four Boories are a Pun, ſixteen Pun one Khawun (ſometimes they reckon 20 Pun to the Khawun) and ten Khawuns are a Rupee.

CUTTEK.

AT the capital bearing this name is a ſtone fort ſituated between two rivers, the Mahanuddy and the Gunjoory, the former of which is held in great veneration by the Hindoos. Within the fort are many magnificent buildings, and it is the reſidence of the governor of the province.

THE

THE country for five or ſix Coſe round the fort is ſo low, that in the rainy ſeaſon it is entirely under water.

HERE is a fine palace built by Rajah Muckund Deo, conſiſting of nine ſtories. The firſt ſtory is for the elephants, camels and horſes. The ſecond, for the artillery and military ſtores, where are alſo quarters for the guards and other attendants. The third is occupied by the porters and watchmen. The fourth is appropriated for the ſeveral artificers. The kitchens make the fifth range. The ſixth contains the Rajah's public apartments. The ſeventh is for the tranſaction of private buſineſs. The eighth is where the wonen reſide. And the ninth is the Rajah's ſleeping apartments. To the ſouth of this palace is a very ancient Hindoo temple.

IN the town of Purſotem in the banks of the Sea, ſtands the temple of Jagnaut, near to which are the images of Kiſhen, his brother and their ſiſter made of ſandel-wood, which are ſaid to be four thouſand years old.

IT is related that Rajah Inderdummun, of Neelkurburbut, ſent a learned Brahmin to pitch upon a proper ſpot for the foundation of a city. After a long ſearch he arrived upon the banks of the ſea, which he thought on many accounts preferable to any place he had yet ſeen. Whilſt he was debating with himſelf whether to fix upon this ſpot, or to continue his journey in queſt of a better, he ſaw a crow dive into the water, and after having waſhed it's body, it made obeiſance to the ſea. The Brahmin was aſtoniſhed at this

ſight

ſight, and as he underſtood the language of birds, he aſked the crow the reaſon of this ſtrange proceedure. The crow anſwered "I was formerly of the tribe of the Dewtah*, and from the curſe of a religious man, was transformed into this ſhape; know that this ſpot is highly favoured by the creator of the univerſe; and whoever abides here and applies his mind to the worſhip of God, he ſhall quickly proſper. It is a long time that I have been worſhipping in this place, and the ſeaſon for the accompliſhment of my deſires is near at hand. If you are of the number of the righteous, remain here a ſhort period, and behold and comprehend the wonders of this land." The Brahmin in conformity to the words of the crow, remained on that ſpot and after a ſhort time what the crow had foretold was revealed unto him, and of which he apprized the Rajah, who built a large city and a place of worſhip upon the ſpot where the crow had appeared. The Rajah one night after having diſtributed juſtice, heard in a dream a voice ſaying, "On a certain day caſt thine eyes upon the ſea ſhore, when there will ariſe out of the water a piece of wood fifty two inches long, and one and a half cubits broad: this is the true form of the deity, take it up, and keep it hidden in thine houſe ſeven days, and in whatever ſhape it ſhall then appear, place it in the Temple, and worſhip it." It happening juſt as the Rajah had dreamt, he, as inſtructed by the revelation, called the image Juganaut, and having ornamented it with gold and precious ſtones, he placed it in the Temple, when it became the object of worſhip of all ranks of people, and is reported to have performed many miracles. It is pretended that

* Celeſtials.

when Callapahar conquered this country for Soliman Goorzany, he threw the wooden image of Juganaut into a fire which having no effect upon it, he ordered it to be caſt into the ſea, from whence it was again recovered. And in order to give credit to theſe images they relate a number of ſuch incredible ſtories.

THE Brahmins waſh the images of Juganaut 6 times every day, and dreſs them every time in freſh cloths; as ſoon as they are dreſſed fifty ſix Brahmins attend them and preſent them with various kinds of food. The quantity of victuals offered to theſe idols is ſo very great, as to feed twenty thouſand perſons. They alſo at certain times carry the image in proceſſion upon a carriage of ſixteen wheels, which in the Hindovee language is called Ruhth; and they believe that whoever aſſiſts in drawing it along, obtains remiſſion of all his ſins.

NEAR to Juganaut is the temple of the Sun, in the erecting of which was expended the whole revenue of Oriſſa for twelve years. No one can behold this immenſe edifice, without being ſtruck with amazement. The wall which ſurrounds the whole is one hundred and fifty cubits high, and nineteen cubits thick. There are three entrances to it. At the eaſtern gate are two very fine figures of Elephants, each with a man upon his trunk. To the weſt are two ſurprizing figures of Horſemen, completely armed; and over the northern gate are carved two Tygers, who having killed two Elephants, are ſitting upon them. In the front of the gate is a pillar of black ſtone, of an octagonal form, fifty cubits high. There are nine flights of ſteps;

after

after aſcending which you come into an extenſive encloſure, where you diſcover a large Dome, conſtructed of ſtone, upon which are carved the Sun and the Stars, and round them is a border, where are repreſented a variety of human figures, expreſſing the different paſſions of the mind; ſome kneeling, others proſtrated with their faces upon the earth; together with minſtrels, and a number of ſtrange and wonderful animals, ſuch as never exiſted but in imagination. This is ſaid to be a work of ſeven hundred and thirty years antiquity. Rajah Nurſing Deo finiſhed this building, thereby erecting for himſelf a laſting monument of fame. There are twenty eight other Temples belonging to this Pagoda, ſix before the northern gate, and twenty-two without the encloſure; and they are all reported to have performed miracles.

MANY pretend that at this place is the tomb of Kebeer Mowehhed, and to this day they relate many ſtories of his ſayings and actions. He was revered both by Mahommedans and Hindoos, on account of his wiſdom and exemplary virtue. When he died, the Brahmins wanted to carry his body to be burned, and the Mahommedans inſiſted on burying it, but when they lifted up the ſheet from the bier, the corpſe could not be found.

THE Soobah of Bengal conſiſts of twenty-four Sircars, and ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven Mahls. The revenue is fifty nine crore, eighty-four lacks, fifty nine thouſand, three hundred and nineteen dams, or Sicca Rupees 1,49,61,482–15–2 in money; and the Zemin-

dars

dars (who are moſtly Koits) furniſh alſo 23,330 cavalry; 8,01158 infantry, 170 Elephants, 4,260 cannon, and 4,400 boats.

A Summary account of the PRINCES *of* BENGAL.

FOUR thouſand and ninety ſix years prior to the date of this book, Rajah Bhugrut having come to Dehly to the aſſiſtance of Rajah Jirjoodhun, gallantly fell in the war of the Mahabahrut.

RAJAH Noe, when the cup of life was filled to the brim, was ſucceeded in the government by Luckmeenyah, the ſon of Luckmen. At that timeNuddea was the capital of Bengal, when it abounded with wiſdom; but now it is thinly inhabited, although it be ſtill conſpicuous for learning.

THE aſtrologers foretold Rajah Luckmeenyah of the loſs of his kingdom, and of the eſtabliſhment of another religion, both which points they ſaid would be accompliſhed in the perſon of Mahommed Bukhtyar Khuljee; yet the Rajah was ſo infatuated, that he would not liſten to their predictions: however many of his people fled into diſtant countries for ſafety.

AT this time Shahe beddeen had ſent into Hindoſtan Koteb-eddeen Ibek, whoſe general, Mahommed Bukhtyar Khuljee, poſſeſſed himſelf of the Soobah of Bahar, and then marched towards Bengal; upon which the Rajah made his eſcape in a boat. Khuljee having plundered and entirely deſtroyed the city of Nuddea, made Lucknowty

the

the capital of Bengal; from that period Bengal began to be ſubject to the Kings of Dehly.

DURING the reign of Towghluck Khan, Kudder Khan was employed by him in Bengal, till Fukhir-eddeen Sillahdar revolted, put him to death, aſſumed the government, and refuſed obedience to the Kings of Dehly.

MULLICK Aly Mobarick, who had been one of the generals of Kudder Khan, took the title of Allaheddeen, and made war upon Fakhireddeen, whom having taken in battle he ſlew, and then cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed King.

HAJEE Alyas-Alla-ey, who was one of the nobles of Bengal, entered into a conſederacy with ſome other chiefs, and having killed Allaheddeen, he uſurped the kingdom under the title of Shumſeddeen, and he is ſometimes alſo called Bungereh. Sultan Feeroz marched from Dehly to puniſh him, and for ſome time carried on a briſk war; but the rainy ſeaſon approaching, he accepted of a ſubmiſſion, and returned to Dehly.

WHEN Shumſeddeen died, the chiefs of the Army placed upon the throne his eldeſt ſon, whom they ſtiled Secunder Shah. Upon this occaſion Feeroz came again into Bengal, and was reconciled in like manner to Secunder Shah, as he had been to his father.

SECUNDER was ſucceeded in the government by his ſon Ghiaſſeddeen. Hafiz of Shiraz ſent him an Ode in which is the following verſe.

verſe. "All the parrots of Hind will enjoy the ſweets of the Perſian ſugarcandy, which is now going to Bengal."

AN Hindoo Zemeendar named Kanſy having fraudulently obtained a victory over Ghiaſſ-eddeen, uſurped the kingdom.

WHEN Kanſy died, his ſon became a Mahommedan, and obtained the throne, with the title of Jilal-edden.

IT was the cuſtom in thoſe times, for the palace to be guarded by ſeveral thouſand Pykes, who are a kind of infantry. An eunuch entered into a confederacy with theſe guards, who one night killed the King Futteh Shah, when the eunuch aſcended the throne, under the title of Barbuck Shah.

FEEROZ Shah was alſo put to death by theſe guards, and his ſon Mahmood Shah raiſed to the throne.

HE was by the like intrigue murdered, and ſucceeded by his Ethiopian ſlave named Mozuffer.

THIS Mozuffer met with the ſame fate as his maſter, through the management of one of his ſervants named Allahed-deen, who likewiſe aſſumed the kingdom, and reigned with great juſtice. He diſbanded the Pykes, but ſubſtituted in their ſtead low Sirhengs.

NUSSEEB SHAH his ſon was alſo of a very upright and charitable diſpoſition, and behaved with great kindneſs to his brothers.

WHEN Sultan Baber had ſlain Sultan Ibrahim in battle, his brother,

ther, and the other Chiefs of the army, put themſelves under the protection of Naſseeb Shah, and found ſafety.

HEMAYUN raiſed to the Soobadary of Bengal, Jehangeer Kuly Khan Beg, whom Sheer Khan, when he again gained the victory, drew to him by proteſtations of ſafety, and then ſlew him.

DURING the reign of Seleem Khan, (at Dehly) this kingdom was ruled with ſtrict juſtice by Mahommed Khan one of his relations, and when he was killed in war by Mumraze Khan, he was ſucceeded in the kingdom by his ſon Khyſir Khan, who took the title of Behader Shah, and he ſlew Mumraze Khan in battle.

TAJE KHAN, who was one of the nobles of Seleem, killed Jilal-ed-deen and ſucceeded him in the kingdom.

TAJE KHAN's younger brother, Soleeman, although a tyrant reigned ſome time, and afterwards the names of his children Bazeed, and Daoud, diſhonoured the coin and the pulpit. Thus concludes my abſtract.

GOD be praiſed, that out of his mercy, this populous kingdom will now be made glorious by the royal juſtice.

TABLES

TABLE II.

The Family of Bowjgorya of the Koyth caſt, nine Princes, Reigned 250 years.

	Reigned years.		Reigned years.
Bowjgorya	75	Pert-hoo	52
Lallſein	70	Gurrer	45
Rajah Madhow	57	Luckhmun	50
Summuntbowj	48	Nundbowj	53
Jennet	60		

TABLE III.

The Family of Udſoor of the Koyth caſt, eleven Princes, Reigned 714 years.

	Reigned years.		Reigned years.
Udſoor	75	Girdher	80
Jamennybhan	73	Pirtehydehr	68
Anrood	78	Shiſhtdehr	58
Pertaub Rooder	65	Pirbahker	63
Bhowadet	69	Jydehr	23
Rekhdeo	62		

TABLE IV.

The Family of Bhowpaul of the Koyth caſt, ten Princes, reigned 698 years.

	Reigned years.		Reigned years.
Bhowpaul –	55	Biggenpaul – –	75
Dheerpaul – –	95	Jypaul – –	98
Deopaul – –	83	Rajpaul – –	98
Bhowputpaul – –	70	Bhowgpaul, his brother –	5
Dhunputpaul – –	45	Jugpaul, his ſon. –	74

TABLE V.

The Family of Sookhſein of the Koyth caſt, ſeven Princes, reigned 160 years.

	Reigned years.		Reigned years.
Sookhſein – –	3	Madhowſein –	10
Billalſein (he built the fort of Gowr – –	50	Kyſooſein – –	15
		Suddaſein – –	18
Lukhenſein – –	7	Nowjeh – –	3

SIXTY one Rajahs reigned for the ſpace of 4544 years, when Bengal became ſubject to the Kings of Dehly. From the time of Sultan Kotebeddeen Ibek, till the reign of Sultan Mahommed Towghlich Shah, includes 17 Princes, who reigned about 150 years.

TABLE

TABLE VI.

Of the Mahommedan Princes of Bengal from the time of Towghlick Shah.

	Reigned years.
Mullick Fekhreddeen Sillahdar –	2 years & ſome Months.
Sultan Allaheddeen – –	1 ditto & ſome ditto.
Shumſeddeen Bungerah – –	16 ditto & ſome ditto.
Secunder, his ſon – –	9 ditto & ſome ditto.
Sultan Ghiaſſeddeen, his ſon –	7 ditto & ſome ditto.
Sultan-ul Sulateen, his ſon –	10 years.
Shumſeddeen, his ſon – –	3 years & ſome month.
Kanſy Bhowmy – –	7 years.
Sultan Jilaleddeen – –	17 years.
Sultan Ahmed, his ſon –	16 years.
Naſſer, his ſlave – – – –	a week, or according to others only half a day.
Naſſer Shah, a grandſon of Shumſeddeen Bungerah – – –	2 years.
Barbuck Shah – – –	17 years.
Youſef Shah – –	7 years 6 months
Secunder Shah – – –	half a day.
Futteh Shah – – –	7 years 5 months.
Barbuck Shah – –	$2\frac{1}{2}$ days.
Feeroz Shah – – –	3 years.
Mahommed Shah, his ſon – –	1 year.

Mozuffer

	Reigned years.
Mozuffer an Ethiopian – – –	3 years & 5 months.
Allaheddeen – – – –	27 years & ſome months.
Nuſſeeb Shah, his ſon – –	11 years.
Sheer Khan.	
Hemayun.	
Sheer Khan again.	
Mahommed Khan.	
Bahader Shah.	
Jilaleddeen, his brother.	
Ghiaſſeddeen.	
Taje Khan.	
Soliman.	
Baizeed.	
Daoud.	

The

THE SOOBAH OF BAHAR.

It is ſituated in the ſecond climate. The length from Gurhee to Rhotas is 120 coſe, and the breadth from Tirhoot to the northern Mountains, includes 110 coſe. It is bounded on the eaſt by Bengal, has Allahabad and Owdh on the weſt, and on the north and ſouth are large Mountains.

The principal rivers of this Soobah are the Ganges, and the Sown; whatever wood, or leather, or any thing of that kind, which is ſoft, and does not ſoon periſh, is thrown into the Sown, becomes petrified. The Sown, the Nerbuddah, and the Cheleh (or Chelum), all three ſpring from one ſource, near Kurrah. The water of the Sown is cool, pleaſant to the taſte, and wholeſome; having run to the ſouth as far as Muneyr, it then unites with the Ganges. The river Gunduck comes from the north, and empties itſelf into the Ganges near Hajeepoor. Thoſe who drink this water are afflicted with wens in their necks, which continue to encreaſe till they become as large as a Cocoa-nut. Young people are the moſt ſeverely afflicted with this diſorder.

SALGRAM, is a black ſtone which the hindoos hold ſacred, paying great adoration to it. The criterions of it's excellence are roundneſs, ſmallneſs, and an oily appearance. According to the differrence of their

their forms, they have various names and properties aſcribed to them. Some of theſe ſtones are perforated with one or more holes, and ſome are quite perfect. They contain ſome gold ore. Some pretend that a worm is bred in the ſtone, which eats it's way through, and others ſay that a worm makes a paſſage into the ſtone. The Hindoos have written a large book upon the properties and virtues of this ſtone. It is a tenet of their religion, that any Idol which is mutilated, thereby loſes all ſanctity, excepting theſe ſtones, which although broken, retain their efficacy. They are found in the river Sown, at the diſtance of forty coſs from the ſource.

KERUMNASSA, is a river which after running from the ſouth to Chowſa, then empties itſelf into the Ganges; it's water is greatly diſcommended. The river Poonpoon runs from the ſouth, and enters the Ganges at Patna. There are a number of ſmaller rivers in this Soobah, of which I take no notice.

THE ſummer months here are very hot; but the winter is very temperate. The rains continue for ſix months.

THE country is continually covered with verdure, and the ſoil is ſo hard, that during the ſtormy winds which blow here, you are not much incommoded with duſt. Agriculture is here in the higheſt perfection, the rice being ſo excellent, and of ſuch a variety of ſpecies, as are no where to be equalled.

KESAREE, is a ſmall grain reſembling peaſe, which is eaten by the lower claſſes of people, but it is very unwholeſome.

SUGAR-

SUGARCANE is cultivated here in great abundance, and in high perfection.

MUGHEE, is that ſpecies of the beetle leaf which is moſt eſteemed; it is of a very thin and delicate texture, of a fragrant ſmell, with a beautiful colour, and the flavour is delicious.

AT Muneyr grows a flower called Mujgund, reſembling the Dehtoorah, and which for fragrance excels that of every other place.

MILK is here very good, and to be procured at a cheap rate.

IT is not cuſtomary in Bahar to divide the crops. The Huſbandman brings the rents himſelf, and when he makes his firſt payment, he comes dreſſed in his beſt attire.

MOST of their houſes are roofed with tiles. Plenty of good Elephants are to be procured here. The inhabitants are famous for building boats. Horſes and Camels are ſcarce. Bahar is famous for Parrots, and Goats, and they have cut Goats ſo fat as not to be able to walk, being carried about upon litters. Their fighting cocks are remarkable for affording great ſport; there are alſo plenty of different kinds of Hawks. Gilded glaſs is manufactured here.

IN SIRCAR BAHAR, near a village called Rajgurh, is a quarry of ſtone, reſembling marble, of which they make ornaments. Good Paper is manufactured here. Geya, the place of Hindoo worſhip is in this Sircar; they call it Birhm Geya being conſecrated to Brahma. Here is carried on a traffick of precious ſtones, which are brought from other countries.

IN

In Sircar Mungeer is raiſed a ſtone wall, extending from the Ganges to the mountains; and this wall is conſidered to be the boundary between Bengal and Bahar.

In Sircar Hajypoor, there are great plenty of the fruits called Kuthul, and Budhul; ſome of the firſt are ſo large as to be too heavy a load for one man to carry.

In Sircar Chumparun, they ſow a grain called maſh, without ploughing the ground, and it requires no further attention. Long pepper grows here in the wilds.

Tirhoot has from old time been the reſidence of Hindoo learning. The water and air of this place are much celebrated. The inhabitants have a method of preſerving milk curds for a year. If thoſe who ſell milk adulterate it, ſome unforeſeen accident befalls them. Buffaloes are here ſo fierce that they will attack a tyger. Here are many lakes, the bottom of one of which is unfathomable, and the water never decreaſes. There are delightful groves of orange trees, which extend thirty coſe. In the rainy ſeaſon, the deer and tygers repair to the high ſpots, where the inhabitants hunt them; the deer they ſurround with an encloſure, and take them when they pleaſe.

Rhotas is a very ſtrong fortreſs, ſituated upon a lofty mountain of moſt difficult acceſs, it is fourteen coſe in circumference. The encloſed land is cultivated, and within this ſpace are many ſprings; and water may be procured in any part, by digging three or four ells below the ſurface of the earth. There are ſeveral lakes within the fort. In the rains there are not leſs then two hundred delightful cataracts.

In

This Soobah contains 7 Sircars, ſubdivided into 199 Pergunnahs. The groſs amount of revenue is twenty two crore, nineteen lacks, nineteen thouſand, four hundred and four dams and a half, or Sicca Rupees 55,47,985 1 3.

One hundred and thirty eight of theſe Pergunnahs are meaſured, and amount to twenty four lacks, forty four thouſand, one hundred and twenty Beegahs, which yield to the State 18,268,1774½ dams or Sicca Rupees 43,160044.

The unmeaſured lands, conſiſting of 61 Pergunnahs, are rated at 49,237,630½ dams, or Sicca Rupees 1,23,0940 12 5; out of which ſum, 22 lacks, 72 thouſand, and 149 dams, or Sicca Rupees 55,803 8 10 are Seyurghal.

The Soobah of Bahar furniſhes 11,415 Cavalry, 4,49,350 Infantry and 100 Boats.

THE SOOBAH OF ALLAHABAD.

IT is ſituated in the ſecond climate. In length from Sunjooly Jownpoor to the ſouthern mountains are 160 coſe, and the breadth from Chowſa Ferry, to Ghatempoor includes 122 coſe. To the eaſt it has Bahar; on he north Owdh; Bundhoo lies on the ſouth; and Agra on the weſt.

THE principal rivers in this Soobah are the Ganges, and the Jown (or Jumna), beſides which there are the Arund, the Geyn, the Seroo, the Birnah, and ſeveral other ſmaller ones.

VARIETY of fruits, flowers, and eſculent plants, grow here; and it produces abundance of melons and grapes.

AGRICULTURE is here in great perfection; but they do not cultivate any Jewary, nor Ludereh; and Mowth is ſcarce.

THEY fabricate here Jhewnah, Meergool, and other cloths; the moſt beautiful of which are thoſe made at Benaris, Jemalabad, and Mow. At Jownpoor, Nerwal, and ſome other places, are manufactures of woollen carpets.

THERE are great variety, and plenty of game.

THE ancient name of Allahabad was Piyaug. His Majeſty gave it the name of Allahabad, and built a ſtone fort, in which are many mag-

magnificent edifices. The Hindoos call this spot *the king of worshipful places*, because that near to it is the junction of the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Sirsooty; altho' there be not any distinct branch of the latter visible here.

NEAR the Town of Kuntat, are caught a great number of Elephants.

IT is astonishing that when the Planet Jupiter enters the constellation Leo, a hill arises out of the middle of the Ganges, and remains for a month; so that people go upon it and perform divine worship.

BANARAZEEY, commonly called Banaris, is a large city, situated between two rivers, the Birnah, and the Asey. In ancient books this city is called Kasy. It is in the form of a bow, and the river Ganges resembles the bowstring. Formerly here was an idolatrous temple, to which the Hindoos used to make pilgrimages, encompassing it in the manner of Moors, and performing many ceremonies like those observed by the Hajys. It has from old time been the capital seat of Hindoo learning, multitudes of people flocking hither from great distances; and they prosecute their studies and devotions with indefatigable application. Some particulars hereof shall be related in the sequel of this History.

IN A. H. 410 Sultan Mahmood Gurnevy came hither, and gained a few converts to the faith. He visited it a second time in 413. He blockaded the fortress of Gualiar, but raised the siege upon terms

of

of compromiſe. Then he formed a deſign of taking Kalinjer, but after much intreaty, he accepted from Nund, the governor of the fort, three hundred Elephants, and ſome complimentary verſes, with which he was ſo much pleaſed, that he not only continued him in that government, but alſo put fourteen other places under his command.

Jownpoor is a large city; it was founded by Sultan Feeroz, King of Dehly, who named it after his couſin Fukhered-deen Jowna. Its longtitude is 109 degrees, and 6 minutes, and latitude 26 degrees 15 minutes.

Chunar is a ſtone fort of incomparable ſtrength, ſituated upon a hill; and the river Ganges runs at the foot of it. Near this fort are a race of people who go quite naked, living in the wilds, and ſubſiſting by the uſe of their bows and arrows. In thoſe wilds are alſo Elephants.

Kalinjer is a ſtone fort ſituated upon a very lofty mountain, no one can tell by whom it was founded. Within it, are many idolations temples. Here is an idol called Kalbihroon 18 cubits in height, and of which they relate many marvellous ſtories. In the compaſs of this fort are many ſprings and lakes; and near it are thick foreſts, where they catch Elephants; the Lacheen, the Baſhch, and other birds. Ebony is found here: and a variety of wild fruits. In this neighbourhood is an Iron-mine. At the diſtance of 20 coſe from the fort, the huſbandmen ſometimes find ſmall Diamonds; and it is ſaid that Rajah Keerut Sing, a former governor of this fort, had ſix very valuable

ſtones.

ſtones. During his government there lived a Brahmin who had a Parrot, which returned rational anſwers to all queſtions that were put to him; and ſome aſſert that this bird remembered every thing that he heard. There lived alſo at that time a ſinger, named Bukhſhoo, who was unequalled for ſkill in the art of muſick; and the Rajah had alſo two beautiful female bond-maids, who were likewiſe fine ſingers. Sultan Bahader Gujeratty, having formed an intimacy with the Rajah, wanted to have one of the three, and the Rajah generouſly ſent him Bukhſhoo. Then Sheer Khan ſent and demanded the other two melodious ſingers, and when his meſſenger returned with a refuſal, he ſurrounded the fort, and cut off it's ſupplies; whereby the beſieged were reduced to great diſtreſs. The Rajah deſpairing of preſerving his reputation, which the Hindoos hold ſacred, burnt his women to aſhes, and then deſtroyed himſelf. But God did not ſuffer the wicked deſigns of Sheer Khan to go unpuniſhed, for no ſooner had he poſſeſſed himſelf of the fort, but fire fell upon the magazine of powder, and deſtroyed him.

THIS Soobah contains ten Sircars, divided into one hundred and ſeventy ſeven Pergunnahs. Revenue 21,24,27119 dams, or Sicca Rupees 53,10,695–7–9, and 12,00000 beetle leaves.

IT furniſhes 11,375 Cavalry, 2,37,870 Infantry, and 323 Elephants.

A SUM-

A SUMMARY HISTORY

OF THE

KINGS of ALLAHABAD.

THIS Soobah was early ſubject to the Emperors of Dehly, and Sultan Mahommed, ſon of Feeroz Shah, upon his aſcenſion of the throne, appointed to this government Mullick Sereer, an Eunuch of the palace, and dignified him with the title of Sultan-ul Sherk. This Eunuch had been given to Sultan Mahommed by his grandfather Khan Jehan.

AT the death of Sultan-ul Sherk, his adopted ſon Mobarak Kerunfool, with the aſſiſtance of the chiefs of the Soobah, aſſumed the government, ſtruck coin, and had the Khotbah read in his own name. When advice thereof was brought to Dehly, the Emperor marched at the head of a large army, and encamped on the banks of the Ganges; where both armies came to an engagement, in which neither having gained any ſuperiority, they returned to their reſpective kingdoms.

WHEN Sultan Mahommed died, he was ſucceeded in the Empire of Dehly by his younger brother Ibraheem; who was an active and a good Prince, and he puniſhed the reballion of Kerunfool and ſome others.

others. During his reign flouriſhed Cazy Shahebeddeen, one of the moſt renowned names in Hindoſtan for wiſdom and learning. At the time Timoor came to Dehly, Shahebeddeen arrived at Jownpoor, with his maſter Mollana Khojahgee, who was the ſucceſſor of Sheikh Naſſeereddeen Cheragh of Dehly. Shahmuddar who was eſteemed a ſaint in Hindoſtan, was cotemporary with Shahebedeen. But the ſaint and the philoſopher have ſeldom had an affection for each other, ſo the Cazy and Shahmuddar did not much agree.

UPON the demiſe of Sultan Ibraheem, his eldeſt ſon Bheekun Khan mounted the throne, under the title of Mahommed. But proving to be a bad prince, he was depoſed, and his brother Huſſein raiſed to the empire. The beginning of his reign was the admiration of every one, for juſtice and mildneſs. But when he thought himſelf firmly eſtabliſhed on the throne, he began to be proud and arrogant, when having been put to flight in battle by Sultan Behlole, this Prince left in the government of Allahabad his ſon Barbuck, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the empire of Dehly.

WHEN Sultan Behlole died, he was ſucceeded by Sultan Secunder. At this time Sultan Huſſein having formed alliances, and raiſed an army, made ſeveral attempts upon Dehly; but in him ended the Sherkyan Dynaſty

The

The SOOBAH of OWDH.

It is ſituated in the ſecond climate. The length from Sircar Gowreckpoor to Kinoje, includes 135 coſe; and the breadth, from the northern mountains of Seddehpoor, to the Soobah of Allahabad, compriſes 115 coſe. To the eaſt it has Bahar; on the north lie mountains; Manickpoor bounds it on the ſouth; and Kinoje on the weſt

The water and air are good. The ſummer and winter are both temperate.

The large rivers are the Gehgher (or Gograh), the Gowdy (or Goomty), and the Sy. In the two firſt rivers are a variety of extraordinary aquatic animals.

Agriculture is here in great perfection; the rice, in general, is excellent, but thoſe called Sukdoſs, Mudehker, and Chunwah, are incomparable for whiteneſs, delicacy, odour, and digeſtiveneſs. They ſow their rice three months earlier than in any other part of Hindoſtan. By the time the rice is in ear, the rivers Sy and Gograh begin to over flow their banks; and by the commencement of the periodical rains, the country in general is inundated. The ſtalks of rice riſe as faſt as the water, unleſs the inundation be very rapid before the grain is in ear, in which caſe the crops are deſtroyed.

There

HERE are great variety of fruits and flowers. Of game there are many kinds, and plenty of wild buffaloes. When the plains are inundated, the wild animals reſort to the high lands, and the hunting of them affords great diverſion. Some animals remain all day in the water, juſt keeping their noſes above the ſurface to breathe, and coming on ſhore only at night.

OWDH, which is one of the largeſt cities of Hindoſtan, is ſituated in longitude 118 degrees 6 minutes, and latitude 27 degrees 22 minutes. In ancient times this city is ſaid to have meaſured 148 Coſe in length and 36 Coſe in breath. It is eſteemed one of the moſt ſacred places of antiquity. Upon ſifting the earth which is round about the city, ſmall grains of gold are ſometimes obtained from it. In the Tereetah Jowg, this city was the reſidence of Rajah Ramchund, who enjoyed the twofold office of King and Prophet. At the diſtance of a Coſe from the city, the river Goghar unites with the Sy, which confluence runs at the foot of the fort.

NEAR this city are two ſepulchral monuments, one ſeven and the other ſix cubits in length. The vulgar pretend, that they are the tombs of Seth and Job; and they relate wonderful ſtories of them. Some alſo conjecture that in the town of Ruttenpoor, is the tomb of Kobeer-unitarian, who lived in the reign of Sultan Secunder Lowdy, and to whom the door of truth having been partly opened, he ſecluded himſelf from the world, and has left behind him a great many verſes in the Hindovy language, upon the ſubject of futurity.

ſmall ſpring of water whoſe ſtream runs into the Gowdy. The ſpring is only four inches deep, and an ell in breadth. The Brahmins reſort hither to pay their devotions. The ſand which is the bed of this ſtream, ſometimes aſſumes the form of Mahadeo, which vaniſhes again ſuddenly. If rice or any other light ſubſtance be thrown into this ſpring, it diſappears entirely. Here is alſo a place called Cheramutty, where during the feaſt of the Hooly, flames iſſue out of the ground, in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner.

LUCKNOW, is a large city pleaſently ſituated upon the banks of the Goomty, and the ſuburbs are alſo very delightful. Sheikh Meena, whom the people of this country conſider as a ſaint, lies buried here.

SOOREJ KOOND, is a place of religious worſhip, whither numbers of people reſort from far.

KHURRY, is a town ſituated upon the banks of the river Sy, upon which people go in boats to ſtrike fiſh.

BELGRAM, is a little town very healthy, and famous for producing men with lively imaginations and melodious voices. Here is a well, of which whoſoever drinks for forty days continuance, it enlivens his underſtanding, and brightens his eyeſight.

IN this Soobah are five Sircars, divided into one hundred and thirty eight Pergunnahs. The meaſured lands, are one Crore, one Lack, ſeventy one thouſand, and eighty Beegahs. The amount revenue is 20,17,58,172 Dams or Sicca Rupees 50,43,454–4; including of Seyurghal 85,21,658 Dams, or Sicca Rupees 2,13041–15, it ſupplies 7660 cavalry 1,68,250 infantry, and 59 elephants.

THE

THE SOOBAH OF AGRA.

IT is ſituated in the ſecond climate. In length, from Ghatimpoor, which confines it on the ſide of Allahabad, to Pulwul, the boundary towards Dehly, it meaſures 175 Coſe; and it's breadth is from Kinoje to Chundery, in Malwah.

IT is bounded on the eaſt by Ghatempoor; on the north by the river Ganges; on the ſouth lies Chundery; and Pulwul confines it on the weſt.

IN this Soobah are many rivers, the chief of which are the Jown (or Jumna), and the Chumbul. The firſt comes from the northern mountains; the other has it's ſource at Haſſelpoor, in Malwah; and near Calpee it unites with the Jown.

A great many ſituations in the ſouthern mountainous, parts of this Soobah, are remarkably pleaſant and healthy.

AGRICULTURE is here in perfection. Here is abundance of flowers, and ſweet ſcented Oils; and very excellent beetle leaf.

THEY have melons and grapes, as fine as are produced in Iran, and Turan.

AGRA.

AGRA is a large city, the air of which is eſteemed very healthy. The river Jown runs through it for five Coſe, and on both ſides are delightful Houſes, and Gardens, inhabited by people of all nations, and where are diſplayed the productions of every climate. His Majeſty has erected a fort of red ſtone, the like of which no Traveller has ever beheld. It contains alone five hundred ſtone buildings, of ſurpriſing conſtruction, in the Bengal, Gujerat, and other ſtyles; and the Artificers have decorated them with beautiful paintings. At the eaſtern gate are carved in ſtone two Elephants, with their riders, of exquiſite workmanſhip. In former times Agra was a village, dependent upon Byanah, where Sultan Secunder Lowdy kept his court. Here his Majeſty has founded a moſt magnificent city. On the oppoſite ſide of the river is the Charbagh, (or 4 gardens) a monument of the magnificence of the inhabitant of Paradiſe, [Hemayun]. The Author of this book was born on that ſide of the river, and there are the tombs of his anceſtors, together with that of his elder brother Sheikh Firu, Sheikh Allaeddeen Mujzoob, Meer Ruſſyeddeen Sofvy, and many other eminent perſonages are alſo interred there.

NEAR the city of Agra, upon the banks of the river Jown, is a village called Rünglah, is a famous place of Hindoo worſhip.

FUTTEHPOOR, was formerly a village dependant on Byanah, and then called Sickary. Upon Agra being made the ſeat of government, it alſo became a city. It is ſituated at the diſtance of 12 Coſe from the city of Agra. It has a ſtone fort, containing magnificent buildings, and over one of the gates are two aſtoniſhing Elephants, carved

in

in ſtone. The royal palace, and the Houſes of the nobility, are built upon the mountain, but the plains are alſo decorated with many houſes and gardens. His Majeſty has cauſed to be erected upon the top of the mountain, a Moſque, a College, and a Monaſtery for Sooſees, which are the admiration of travellers. Adjoining to the city is a lake, extending 12 Coſe, and upon the edge of it his Majeſty has built an amphitheatre with high Minarets. The amphitheatre is uſed for the game of Chowgong; and here are alſo exhibited the elephant fights. In this neighbourhood is a quarry of red ſtone, out of which they cut Pillars and Slabs of any dimenſion.

In Agra they manufacture blankets, and fine ſtuffs; and here are aſſembled artificers of every denomination.

Byaneh, in former times was a capital city. It has a large fort containing many buildings, and ſubterraneous Caverns, where there are now found, warlike weapons, and kitchen utenſils. And here is a very high tower. The mangoes of this place are excellent, and ſome of them weigh above two pounds. This town is famous for very white ſugar. Here is a well, with the water of which they knead the ſugar into a paſte like flour, and form it into cakes, which they call Gundoreh, and it is carried to great diſtances as a rarity. It cannot be made with any other water. The Indigo of this place is very fine, ſelling from ten to ſixteen Rupees per Maund. Excellent Henna of a high colour, is alſo to be procured here. This town is the burial place of many illuſtrious men. Toodeh Bheem is a

place,

NEAR the mountains of Narnole is a well, which the Hindoos worſhip; and when the Tith of Amavus* happens upon a Friday, the water flows over at ſun-riſe.

THERE are alſo copper mines at Singhoneh Dadypoor, and at Kotepotely. And at the town of Kanwery, are many cold and hot ſprings.

THIS Soobah contains thirteen ſircars, ſubdivided into two hundred and three pergunnahs. The meaſured lands are two crore, ſeventy eight lacks, ſixty two thouſand, one hundred and nine beegahs, and eighteen biſwahs. The amount of revenue is ſixty four crore, ſixty two lacks, fifty thouſand, three hundred and four dams; or Sicca Rupees 1,61,56,257-9-6 out of which there are of Seyurghal, dams one crore twenty one lacks, five thouſand, ſeven hundred and three and a half, or Sicca Rupees 2,55,392-9-3 It furniſhes 50,600 Cavalry, 5,77,570 Infantry, and 221 Elephants.

THE

* Vide Vol. I Page 331.

THE SOOBAH OF MALWAH.

IT is ſituated in the ſecond climate. The length from Kurrah to Banſwareh compriſes 245 coſe; and the breadth, from Chundery to Nuderbar includes 230 coſe. It is bounded on the eaſt by Bandhnoo; on the north by Nerwer, and mountains; on the ſouth by Boklaneh; and on the weſt by Gujerat, and Ajmeer. The rivers Nerbuddah, Soopera, Calyſind, Neem, and Lowdy, flow through this Soobah; and you cannot travel two or three coſe, without meeting with ſtreams of good water, whoſe banks are ſhaded by the wild willow, and other trees; and decorated with the hyacinth, and other beautiful and odoriferous flowers.

HERE are abundance of lakes, and verdant plains, ornamented with innumerable magnificent, and elegant buildings. The climate is ſo temperate, that in winter there is no occaſion for warm cloathing; nor is it neceſſary in ſummer to cool the water with ſaltpetre. But in the four rainy months, the night air is cold enough to render a quilt neceſſary.

THE ſituation of this Soobah, compared with the other parts of Hindoſtan, is ſomewhat high, and all the land is arable. Both harveſts are very good. Wheat, Poppies, Sugarcane, Mangoes, Muſk-melons, and Grapes are here in high perfection.

IN Haſſelpoor the Vine bears fruit twice a year. The beetle-leaf is very fine. Here are manufactured very good cloths.

THE people of this Soobah give their children ophium to eat till they are three years old. The peaſant, and even the market people of this Soobah, are never without arms.

OWJAIN, is a large city on the banks of the Soopera, which is held in high veneration by the Hindoos. It is aſtoniſhing that ſometimes this river flows with milk.

IN the 40th year of the preſent reign, the Author of this Book was going to the Dekhan, by order of his Majeſty, and when he arrived at Owjain, he was aſſured that a week before, or the ſixteenth of the month Ferverdeen, after eight o'clock at night, this prodigy happened; and people of all ranks, Muſſulmen and Hindoos, took up ſome of the milk*. In this city and it's ſuburbs, are 360 buildings for the religious worſhip of Brahmins, and other Hindoos. Alſo in it's vicinity is a well called Kalbadeh, the water of which flows inceſſently into a ciſtern, which is continually running over, and yet remains full. On all ſides of it the ancients had erected delightful ſeats.

GURREH, was formerly independent of this Soobah. It a bounds with foreſts, in which are great numbers of wild Elephants. The Huſbandmen here pay the revenues in gold Mohurs, and Elephants. This province is ſo fertile, that it ſupplies both the Dekhan and Gujerat with grain.

* It is impoſſible to reconcile this fable to reaſon. Had our Author only ſaid that the water of this river ſometimes reſembles milk, it might have been accounted for, by ſuppoſing that it was then accidentally impregnated with Chalk. POPE, in his Windſor Foreſt, ſays of one of our rivers,

"And chalky Wey, that rolls a milky wave."

CHUN-

CHUNDERY, is a very large ancient city, in which is a ſtone fort. It contains fourteen thouſand ſtone houſes, three hundred and eighty four markets, three hundred and ſixty Caravanſerais, and twelve thouſand moſques.

TOOMUR, is a town ſituated on the banks of the river Butmah, in which are ſeen mermaids. Here is an idolatrous temple, in which if you beat a drum, it makes no noiſe.

IN Sircar Beejagurh there are many wild Elephants.

MUNDOO, is a large city, whoſe fortreſs is 12 Coſe in circuit, and in the centre of it is a minaret of eight ſtories. This city was formerly the capital of the Soobah, and here are many monuments of ancient magnificence. Here are the tombs of the Kuljyan Sultans. From the dome, which is over the ſepulchre of Sultan Mahmud, the ſon of Howſhung, there drops water in the height of ſummer, to the great aſtoniſhment of the ignorant, but men of underſtanding know how to account for it. Here is a ſpecies of Tamarind as big as the cocoa-nut, the pulp of which is very white.

THE learned amongſt the Hindoos relate that in this Soobah there was diſcovered a ſtone, which upon touching any metal, immediately converted it into gold, and they call this ſtone *Paris*. The following is the ſtory they tell of the manner in which it was diſcovered. Before the time of Bickermajeet, there reigned in this Soobah Jyſing Deo, who was a very upright and juſt Prince. During his

his reign this *Paris-ſtone,* accidentally ſtruck againſt the Sickle of a graſſcutter, who wsa aſtoniſhed at the change which it effected in his Sickle, and ſuppoſing it to be injured by the accident, he carried it to one Mondun a blackſmith, to have it put to rights. The blackſmith diſcovering the property of the *Paris-ſtone,* took it from him, and by making a proper uſe of it, acquired immenſe wealth. At laſt, he thought ſuch an ineſtimable prize, ought only to belong to the monarch of his country, and therefore carried and preſented it to him. The Rajah out of the wealth which he obtained by this acquiſition, in the ſpace of twelve years built a fort; and at the requeſt of the blackſmith, many of the ſtones of the walls thereof, were cut into the form of an anvil. Some time after the fort was completed, the Rajah, gave a public entertainmeni on the banks of the Nerbuddah, and having determined with himſelf to beſtow a conſiderable largeſs upon his family Brahmin, put the *Paris-ſtone* into his hands. The ignorant Brahmin diſpleaſed with ſuch a gift, threw it with indignation into the river. When he was informed of what he had done, he was confounded with ſhame, and overwhelmed with grief, and jumped into the river to endeavour to recover it, but the water was ſo deep that he could not reach the bottom. And they ſay that to this day that part of the river is unfathomable.

DEHAR was the ſeat of government during the reign of Rajah Bhowj, and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors. The vine bears fruit here twice in a year. Firſt in the month of Auguſt, and the ſecond in December; but the firſt vintage is the beſt.

IN

IN Sircar Hatundyah are plenty of wild Elephants.

NUDERBAR, is famous for Muſk-melons and Grapes.

THIS Soobah contains 12 Sircars, ſubdivided into 301 Pergunnahs. The meaſured land is 44,66,221 Beegahs, and 6 Biſwahs. The amount of revenue, twenty four Crore, ſix Lack, ninety five thouſand and fifty two Dams; or Sicca Rupees 6,17,376-4-15 out of which eleven Lacks, fifty thouſand, four hundred and thirty three Dams, or Sicca Rupees 28,760-13, are Seyurghal. It contains 2,80,816 cavalry, 68,000 infantry, and 90 Elephants.

A SUMMARY HISTORY

OF THE

KINGS of MALWAH.

IT is ſaid that two thouſand three hundred and fifty five years, five months, and twenty ſeven days, prior to the date of this book, which is the fortieth year of the reign, a man named Mahahmah, who was famed for the auſterity of his manners, built in this Soobah a Fire-Temple and worſhipped in it; and other pious perſons uniting themſelves with him, performed their religious rites: And many devoting themſelves for righteouſneſs ſake, threw themſelves into the flames.

flames. The tribe of Boodh diſpleaſed with this cuſtom, complained againſt it to their prince, ſetting forth that many people were deſtroyed in this temple, and recommending the abolition of fire worſhip amongſt the Brahmins, as the only means of aboliſhing this abuſe. The prince, in conſequence, prohibited men from Ignicoly. Whereupon a number of the inhibited beſought heaven to ſend them a mighty perſon, to puniſh the tribe of Boodh, and re-eſtabliſh the religion of the Brahmins. The holy Fire had been extinguiſhed for ſome time, but at the command of God, there iſſued from the temple a perſon under a human form, with a divine countenance, and carrying in his hand a bright ſword. This perſon, who was called Dhunjy, in a ſhort time became king, and gave new luſtre to the religion of the Brahmins. He afterwards left the Dekhan, and made Malwah the ſeat of his government. He lived to a great age, and the kingdom was inherited by his children, till that Putraj the fifth in deſcent from him, dying without children, the nobles made Adutpunwar his ſucceſſor. He was the founder of the Punwar Dynaſty. When Heymert was killed in battle, Gundrup was raiſed to the throne. The Hindoos believe that God cauſed the ſoul of Heymert to tranſmigrate into the body of Gundrup, who was a juſt and a munificent Prince, and made his kingdom flouriſh. He had a ſon named Bickermajeet, who upon his death ſucceeded to the throne; and greatly extended his dominions. The Hindoos to this day make uſe of the commencement of his reign for an Æra, and they relate many wonderful ſtories of him. It is certain that by the knowledge of Taliſmans, and Necromancy, he performed feats that aſtoniſhed the vulgar.

CHUN-

CHUNDERPAL obtained the kingdom, and conquered all Hindoſtan.

BEEJEHNUND, once when he was hunting, found a dropt infant near a Munj plant*, who from that circumſtance was called Munj; and he educated him like his own ſon. When Beejehnund died, his own ſon Bhowj was an infant; on which account Munj was raiſed to the throne, and he was killed in the wars of the Dekhan. After him, in the 541 ſtyear of the Æra of Bickermajeet, Bhowj ſucceeded to the kingdom. He made conſiderable additions to his dominions by conqueſt, his reign was celebrated for his juſtice and liberality, and he gave ſuch encourgement to men of learning, and wiſdom, that no leſs then five hundred Sages were to be found in his palace: He made trial of the abilities of them all, and found the moſt eminent amongſt them were Beruj, and Dhunpaul, whoſe compoſitions are highly eſteemed to this day. It is related, that upon the birth of Bhowj, through the miſtake of the aſtrologers, or by the fault of thoſe whoſe buſineſs it was to mark the hour of his nativity, his father was convinced from his Horoſcope, that he would never come to any good, and therefore ordered him to be expoſed in a diſtant part of the kingdom. He was here nouriſhed by the friendly hand of divine providence, for there could not poſſibly have been any intervention of human aid. The philoſopher Beruj, juſt mentioned, had not then become conſpicuous.

HE now aſſiſted the fortune of Bhowj. He calculated his Horoſcope with great care. He then wrote down a prediction of his future greatneſs

(*) A ſpecies of Henbane.

greatneſs and longevity; and threw the paper in the way of the Rajah, who no ſooner beheld it, then paternal affection began to riſe in his breaſt. He again aſſembled together all the Wiſe Men, and made them ſcrutinize Bhowj's Horoſcope, when it was diſcovered from whence the error in the former calculation had ariſen. He then went himſelf and fought out Bhowj, who ſoon gave ſigns of future greatneſs. When he was eight years old, Munj (who on account of his minority at the death of his father, had been raiſed to the throne) entertained jealouſies of him, and employed perſons to deſtroy him ſecretly; but theſe agents taking compaſſion upon Bhowj, contrived his eſcape. At his departure he gave them a paper, containing what he would have them to ſay to the Rajah when he ſhould enquire about him. The ſubſtance of the writing was this, "What kind of "man art thou, who from the darkneſs of thy ſoul, ſtaineſt thy hands "with the blood of the innocent. No Monarch hath carried with "him at his death, either kingdom or treaſure; but you ſuppoſe "that your reign is to be immortal, and that you will experience "nothing but happineſs." When this was read to Munj, he repented of what he had done, ond ſhewed evident ſigns of contrition. When his confidents found him thus diſpoſed, they diſcovered the truth. The Rajah, at theſe tidings, returned thanks to the Almighty, and nominated Bhowj his ſucceſſor in the kingdom.

At the death of Bhowj, his ſon Jy ſucceeded to the kingdom. When Jy died, there was not found any one of the Punwar tribe, worthy to wear the crown; on which account Chytepaul, an eminent Zemeendar

dar, was chosen king. He founded the Tenore dynasty. After Kenwerpaul, the Chowhan dynasty possessed the kingdom. In the reign of Maldeo, Sheikh Shah came from Ghuzneen, and conquered Malwah, where he enjoyed a long reign. When he died, his son Allaheddeen was an infant, whereupon his Vizeer Dherumraj Soud possessed himself of the kingdom. But when Allaheddeen came to years of maturity, he made war upon Dherumraj, and put him to death. Chytepaul, a descendant of Manickdeo Chowhan, and who was in the service of Kemaleddeen, became his murderer, and assumed the kingdom. In the reign of Beersein, an Afghan entered into a confederacy with some others, who laid themselves in ambush, and killed the Rajah whilst he was hunting. He then seized the kingdom, and took the title of Jelaleddeen. Kerukseín, the son of Beersein, having rendered many eminent services, to his master the king of Kamroop, the king in return gave him his daughter in marriage, and appointed him his Heir. When he had obtained the kingdom of Kamroop, by the death of his father in law, he led an army into Malwah to revenge the murder of his father, and Alum Shah was killed in battle. In the reign of Suckut Singh, Bahader Shah king of the Dekhan brought an army against him, and having killed the Rajah proceeded to Dehly, where he fell into the hands of Sultan Shahaheddeen. When Sultan Ghiasseddeen Baleen possessed the kingdom of Dehly, he was engaged in war with Sultan Mahommed the son of Feeroz Shah. At the death of Ghiasseddeen, there was great confusion in the kingdom of Dehly; upon which Dilawer Khan Gowry, the viceroy of Malwah; Zusser Khan,

viceroy of Gujerat; Khyzir Khan, viceroy of Mooltan; and Khowjah Sereer, viceroy of Jownpoor, all four rebelled, and made themſelves independent princes. Some of the nobles of Ghiaſſeddeen raiſed to the throne of Dehly his ſon Alrup Khan, and give him the title of Howſhung. It is ſaid that his father had been poiſoned by his order. Sultan Mozuffer Gujeratty attacked Howſhung, and took him priſoner, and made his own brother Nuſſeer Khan king of Dehly. But he proving a Tyrant, was depoſed, and Mouſa, Howſhung's couſin raiſed to the throne. Upon this Sultan Mozuffer releaſed Howſhung from his confinement, and ſent him to Dehly along with his ſon Ahmed Khan. Howſhung gained the victory, which replaced him upon the throne. After the death of Mozuffer, Howſhung ſeveral times carried his arms into Gujerat, and had ſeveral battles with Ahmed, but was always unſucceſsful. At length he attempted to effect his purpoſe by artifice, and diſguiſing himſelf as a merchant went to Gujnagur. But the governor of that fortreſs being apprized thereof, came himſelf to the caravan, and made the king priſoner. But Howſhung declaring that he had come only to purchaſe Elephants, the governor preſented him with ſome very fine ones, and ſet him at liberty. Howſhung carried on wars againſt Mobarek Shah, ſon of Khyzir Khan, king of Dehly; and alſo againſt Ibraheem Sherkee; and Sultan Ahmed of the Dekhan. At his death the nobles, conformably to his laſt will, made his ſon Huſſein Khan his ſucceſſor, under the title of Mahommed Shah. But Mahommed Khan his relation, bribed the cupbearer to put poiſon into his wine. The Generals of his

army

army kept his death ſecret, wiſhing to raiſe to the throne his ſon Maſſaood Khan. And they ſent a meſſenger to invite to court Mahommed Khan. He returned for anſwer, that if they had any buſineſs to deliberate upon, they muſt come to him. They inconſiderately went to him, and being ſeized, were obliged to conſent to his being made king, under the title of Sultan Mahmood.

THIS Prince maintained wars againſt Sultan Mahommed, ſon of Mobarek Shah, king of Dehly; and Sultan Ahmed, king of Gujerat; and Huſſein Sherkee; and Ranna Gownho. What greatly contributed to the glory of his reign, was an embaſſy from Sultan Abuſyed Mirza, who ſent to him Khowjeh Jemaleddeen Aſtarabady, with valuable preſents. He was afterwards depoſed by ſome of his ungrateful courtiers; but was reſtored to his kingdom by the aſſiſtance of Sultan Mozuffer king of Gujerat. He was taken priſoner in battle by the Ranna, who generouſly ſent him back to Malwah. In another battle he fell into the hands of Sultan Bahader of Gujerat, and he died as they were conveying him to Chumpaneer, upon which Malwah was annexed to Gujerat. When the late Emperor Hemayun, conquered theſe provinces, he added them to Agra. After that, one Mulloor, who was of the family of Sultan Mahmood, poſſeſſed himſelf of Malwah, and aſſumed the title of Cader Khan. During the uſurpation of Sheer Khan, his governor of Malwah, was named Shujahut Khan. He refuſed obedience, to Dehly under the reign of Seleem Khan. During the government of Mobarez Khan, this Soobah

again

again became tributary to Dehly. But upon the death of Mobarez Khan, the eldeſt ſon of Cader Khan, named Bazeed, rebelled and reigned under the title of Bahader Shah.

But when the auſpicious ſtar of royalty, ſhed it's reſplendent influence, this Soobah again became a part of the empire.

TABLES

TABLES of the PRINCES who have Reigned in the SOOBAH *of* MALWAH.

TABLE I.

The Family of Dhunjy, five Rajahs reigned 387 years, 7 months and 3 days.

	Ys. Ms. Ds.		Ys. Ms. Ds.
Dhunjy – –	100	Nerbahen – –	100
Jeetchunder –	86 7 3	Putraj – –	100
Salbahen –	1		

TABLE II.

Eighteen Princes of the Punwar caſt, reigned 1062 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

	Ys. Ms. Ds.		Ys. Ms. Ds.
Adutpunwar –	86 7 3	Chutterkote –	1
Birmahraj – –	30 7 3	Kenekſein – –	86
Atbirmah –	90	Chunderpaul –	100
Sudhrowſheneh –	80	Mehinderpaul –	7
Heymert – –	100	Kurrumchund –	1 0 1
Gundrup –	35	Bejynund –	60
Bickermajeet –	100 2 3	Munj – –	–
Chunderſein –	86 3 2	Bhowj –	100
Kurrekſein –	85	Jychund – –	10 2

TABLE

TABLE III.

Eleven Rajahs of the Tenore Caſt, reigned 142 years, and 3 days.

	Reigned Ys. Ms. Ds.		Reigned Ys. Ms. Ds.
Jeetpaul Tenore	– 5	Rana Buketmull	– 5
Rana Raju	– 5	Roy Sukenpaul	– 5
Rana Baju	– – 1 – 2	Roy Keyretpaul	– 5
Rana Jalu	– 20	Roy Anungpaul	– 60
Rana Chundra	– 30	Konwerpaul	– 1
Rana Bahader	– 5		

TABLE IV.

Eleven Rajahs of the Chowhan Caſt, reigned 140 years.

	Reigned years.		Reigned years.
Rajah Jugdeo Chowhan	– 10	Bhuldeo	– – 10
Jugernaut, his nephew	– 10	Nanekdeo	– – 9
Herdeo	– – 15	Keyrutdeo	– – 21
Baſſdeo	– – 16	Pihtowra	– – 21
Sirrydeo	– – 15	Maldeo	– – – 9
Dirhemdeo	– – 14		

TABLE V.

Twelve Princes reigned 77 years.

	Reigned years.		Reigned years.
Sheikh Shah	– 70	Hurchund	– – 20
Dirhemraj Soud	– 20	Keyrutchund	– 2
Allaheddeen, ſon of Sheikh Shah	– – 20	Oogerſein	– – 13
Keinaleddeen	– 12	Soorejnund	– – 12
Jeetpaul Chowhan	– 20	Tipperſein	– 10

TABLE

TABLE VI.

Eight Princes reigned 205 years.

	Reigned years.		Reigned years.
Jilaleddeen —	22	Beerfal — — —	16
Alum Shah — —	24	Purenmull — —	32
Kehruckfein —	8	Hurnund — —	62
Nurbahen — —	20.	Suckutfingh —	years 60

TABLE VII.

Ten Prences, reigned 142 years 2 months, and 4 days.

	Reigned years.
Bahader Shah — —	ſome months.
Dilawer Khan Ghowry — —	20 years.
Howſhung Shah — —	30 years.
Mahommed Shah — — —	1 year & ſome months.
Sultan Mahmood, Howſhung's uncle,	— 34 years.
Sultan Ghiaſſeddeen — —	32 years.
Sultan Naſſereddeen — —	11 years 4 months & 3 days.
Sultan Mahmood — — —	26 years 6 months & 11 days.
Cader Shah — — —	6 years.
Shujahut Khan — —	12 years.

THE SOOBAH OF DANDEES.

THIS Soobah was originally called Khandees. Upon the conqueſt of the fortreſs of Aſſeer, and when this ſoobah made a government for Sultan Daniel, the name was changed into Dandees. It is ſituated in the ſecond climate. In length from Peergong, which joins to Hindiah, to Lelung, bordering upon the territory of Ahmednagur it meaſures 75 coſe; and the breadth from Jamood, which confines it towards Berar, and Pall, joining to Malwah is 50 coſe. It is bounded on the north and weſt by Malwah; Kalneh confines it on the ſouth; on the eaſt lies Berar; and on the north large mountains. It abounds with rivers and rivulets. The principal river is the Talee, which has it's ſcource between Berar and Gowndwaneh, and it is alſo called the Poorny. The air of this ſoobah is delightful; and the winter is very temperate. Jewary is the grain chiefly cultivated here, and in ſeveral places they have three crops of it in a year. Their eſculent plants are remarkably fine; the rice is excellent; and they have great plenty of flowers and fruits, together with beetleleaf in abundance.

THIS Soobah is famous for the manufacture of a fine ſtuff called Abuſteh; and at Dehrungong are fabricated Seerryſaf and Bhiroon.

ASSEER is a fort where the governor of the province reſides. It is ſituated upon lofty mountain; there are three other forts encompaſſing it; and it is incomparably ſtrong. At the foot of the fort is a very large city.

BUR-

BURHANPOOR is a large city situated on the banks of the river Tapty, and at three cose distance from Asseer. It lies in latitude twenty-one degrees forty minutes. It has many gardens, in some of which is found Sandel-wood. The city is inhabited by people of all nations, and abounds with handicraftsmen. In the summer this city is covered with dust, and during the rains, the streets are full of mud and slime.

ADELABAD, is a good town, and near it is a lake which the Hindoos hold in great veneration. They say that Rajah Jesserut expiated his crime here. This lake is always full of water, and it's banks are highly cultivated

CHANGDAVV is a village near which the rivers Tapty and Poorna unite their streams; which confluence, held sacred by the Hindoos, is by them called *Jiggerterat*, or *the liver of adored places*. There is also in this neighbourhood an image of Mahadeo, of which they relate the following story. There was a blind man who always carried about him an image of Mahadeo, to which he used to pay daily adoration. It happened that he lost it at this place, upon which being greatly distressed, he formed of sand an image resembling it, which he worshipped as he had done the original. By the will of the Almighty the figure of sand became stone, and is said to be the one abovementioned. Near it is a spring, which the Hindoos believe to be the Ganges. They say that by the power of God, a certain devout man used to go constantly to the Ganges, and return again the same day. One night the river Ganges appeared to him in a dream and said, "cease from all this labour, for

I will ſpring up here in your cell." Accordingly in the morning the ſpring appeared, and is running at this day.

JAMOOD, is a very fine Pergunnah: near it is a very lofty fort, upon a mountain.

DAMERNY is a populous town, in the vicinity of which is a reſervoir, the water of which continually boils. The Hindoos worſhip it.

CHOWPURREH is a large town well inhabited. Near it is a place of worſhip called Ramiſſer, being the confluence of the rivers Kurney and Tapty. The Hindoos come here from great diſtances to pay their adorations. The fort of Melunga is ſituated near this place.

THALNY was for ſome time the reſidence of the Ferookyan Dyneſty. Although the fort is ſituated upon a plain, it nevertheleſs is of great ſtrength.

IN this Soobah are thirty two Pergunnahs, which are all in high cultivation. The huſbandmen are dutiful ſubjects and very laborious. They are of the following tribes viz. Koony, Bheib, and Gownd. Thoſe laſt named, tame lions, ſo as to make them do any thing they pleaſe, and many wonderful ſtories are told of them.

THE amount of the revenues of this Soobah is 12,64,762 Berary Tungahs, and the conqueſt of Aſſeer made a ſmall addition to the ſum. The Tungeh is reckoned at 24 Dams.

A SUMMARY HISTORY OF THE KINGS of DANDEES.

FORMERLY this country was desolate, except that a few people inhabited Asseer, which was their place of worship, and called Asootahma. It is said that Mullick Rajee, from whom Bahader was the ninth in lineal descent, through the versatility of fortune came from Bundur to this country, and settled in the village of Keerandeey, dependant upon Tahleenir. But being molested by the natives, he went to Dehly, and entered the service of Sultan Feeroz. As he was an expert huntsman, the king was pleased with him, and told him he should have any thing he could wish for. Upon this, he obtained a grant of the village of Keerandeey. By his prudent management, he peopled the deserted lands, and brought them into cultivation. In A. H. 784 he sat on his throne at Tahleenir, under the title of Adel Shah, and reigned 17 years. He was succeeded by his son Ghereeb Khan, called Nusseer Shah. From the commencement of his reign this kingdom was called Khandees. He reigned 40 years, 6 months and 26 days. After him reigned 3 years, 8 months, and 3 days, his son Meeran Shah, who some also call Adel Shah. Then came to the throne, his son Mobarek Shah Chowkundy Sultan, who reigned 17 years, 6 months, and 29 days. Next his son Adel Shah Jya, whose name before he came to the throne was Asen Khan, reigned 46

years

years 8 months, and 2 days. He marched to Burhanpoor, and after making himself master of Asseer, married the daughter of Sultan Ahmed Gujeratty, who founded the city of Gujerat. When Adel Shah died, his brother Daood Shah obtained the throne, and reigned 7 years, 1 month, and 17 days. Adel Shah the son of Afsn Khan, took refuge in Gujerat. Sultan Mahommed, Bongerah Rajee, king of Gujerat, gave him his daughter in marriage, went with him to Khandees, and conquered the kingdom for him, after which he returned to his own territory. Adel Shah reigned 13 years. He left behind him two sons Meeran Mahommed Shah, and Mobarek Shah. Sultan Bahader king of Gujerat nominated for the heir of his kingdom Meeran Mahommed, and made him guardian of his son Mahommed, and of his own brother Mobarek. Meeran being a wise and upright prince, put Mahommed in possession of the kingdom of Gujerat, and contented himself with Khandees. He reigned 16 years, 2 months, and 3 days. At his death the nobles raised to the throne Rajee, the son of Meeran Shah; but Mobarek deposed him and reigned 31 years, 6 months, and 5 days. He was succeeded by his son Meeran Mahommed, who reigned 9 years, 9 months, and 15 days. He had for his successor his youngest brother Rajah Aly Khan, who assumed the title of Adel Shah. He was killed in the wars in the Dekhan fighting under his majesty's victorious standards. His body was interred at Burhanpoor after a reign of 21 years 3 months and 20 days. At his death the throne devolved to his son Khyzir Khan, who upon his inauguration took the title of Bahader Shah. But proving a bad prince, his kingdom was taken from him, in the 45th year of our emperor's reign.

THE

THE SOOBAH OF BERAR.

THE ancient names of this Soobah are Durdatut, Ruddaroodyut, and Tittkener. It is ſituated in the ſecond climate. The length from Putaleh to Beeragurh is 200 coſe; and the breadth from Bunder to Hindiah meaſures 180 coſe. On the eaſt it joins to Beeragurh; on the north lies Settara; on the ſouth Hindiah; and on the weſt Telinganeh.

MEKHUR is a populous country ſituated between two of the ſouthern mountains of this Soobah, one of which is called Bundeh, and on the top of it are the following Forts, viz. Kaweel, Nernaleh, Meelgurh, Berooſha, Mehawer, and Ramgurh.

THE air of this Soobah is very temperate. It is highly cultivated. Here are many rivers, the principal of which is called the Gungkotemy, and ſometimes the Godawery. The Hindoos have dedicated this river to Kotum, in the ſame manner as the Ganges to Mahadeo; they relate wonderful ſtories regarding it, and hold it in great veneration. The ſource of this river is in the mountains of Sihya, near Turneek, and paſſing through the territory of Ahmednagur, it enters Berar, and from thence runs into Telinganeh. When the planet Jupiter enters the ſign of Leo, people come from great diſtances to worſhip this river. The Talee and the Tapty are alſo ſacred ſtreams. The river Poorna, takes it riſe near Dewalgong; the Sirowda has its ſource ten coſe higher up the country than the Talee. The Nupta alſo ſprings up near Deywalgong.

THE

THE following are particular idiomatical appellations in this Soobah. A Chowdry*, they call Deyſmuck: a Cannoongou, with them is Deyſpandeh: a Mokuddem (or principal huſbandman) they ſtile Puttiel: ‡ and a Putwary* they name Kulkurnee.

ELETCHPOOR, is a large city, where the Governor of the Soobah reſides. Here grows a very fragrant flower called Boohenchunpah, which reſembles the violet in colour, and it has hardly any ſtalk.

AT the diſtance of ſeven coſe from the fort of Kaweel is a very ſtrong fort, where there is a ſpring with which they water ſteel.

PUNNAR is likewiſe a ſtrong fort, which is watered on three ſides, by two rivers.

KHEYRLEH, is a plain, and in the centre of it is a hill which is held ſacred. At the diſtance of four coſe from this is a well, which petrifies any bone that is thrown into it. To the caſt of this fort is a Zemeendar named Chatwa, who commands 2000 Cavalry, 50,000 Infantry, and 100 Elephants. Daddher Row is a Zemeendar whoſe territory lies to the northweſt of this fort; he commands 200 Cavalry, and 5000 Infantry. To the north of it reſides Naher Row, a Zemeendar commanding 2000 cavalry, and 5000 infantry. Near to his territory is another Zemeendar called Huſteea Row, whoſe country is at preſent over-run by the tribe of Gownd. Here are wild Elephants. He is tributary to Malwah. Chatwa is tributary to Gurreh, and the other Zemeendars abovementioned are dependent upon Sircar Hindiah.

(*) Vide Vol. I. Page 358.

(‡) This is one of the appellatives given to Madhowjee Scindia.

NER-

NERNALEH is a large fort, containing many buildings, and ſituated on the top of a mountain.

BEEJA ROW, is a Zemeendar of this ſoobah, who commands 500 cavalry, and 3000 infantry. Doongur Khan, is likewiſe a Zemeendar who commands the ſame number of troops, and they are both of the Gownd tribe.

NEAR Ballapoor are two rivers, amongſt the ſands of which are found ſtones variegated with beautiful colours, which the people cut into various forms. At the diſtance of ſix coſe from Ballapoor, Sultan Morad built a palace, which has now become the centre of a city.

NEAR Meelgurh is a ſpring called Shapoor, the water of which petrifies wood, and other ſoft ſubſtances.

KULLEM, is an ancient city: it is famous for Buffaloes. Near it is a Zemeendar named Bubjeo, of the tribe of Gownd, and he is alſo called Chanda. He commands 1000 cavalry, and 40,000 infantry.

IN Beeragurh, is a diamond mine; and here are manufactured flowered ſtuffs. It is dependent upon Bubjeo, who has but lately conquered it. Near it are found wild Elephants in great number. The former inhabitants now reſide near Baſſem, and they are called Hutkeran. They formerly commanded 1000 cavalry, and 50,000 infantry. They are in general, a refractory and perfidious race.

THE Bunjerah Zemeendary has 100 cavalry, and 10,000 infantry. The preſent Zemeendar is a woman. The two laſt mentioned Zemeendars, are Rajpoots.

THE

THE fort of Mahore is very pleaſantly ſituated upon a mountain, and near it is a Hindoo temple, called Jugdeena, dedicated to Doorga. Here are Buffaloes that give abundance of milk. The Zemeendar of this territory is of a particular tribe of Rajpoots, called Ranna.

MANICK DURG is a fort upon a mountain, ſurrounded with wilds. It is near Chanda and is an independent territory.

IN SIRCAR Pahtery is a town called Chitore, which is a great mart for precious ſtones, and other valuable articles.

SIRCAR TELINGANEH was ſubject to Koteb-ul Mulk. The natives are called Telingeh. It has lately been annexed to Berar.

IN Indore and Neermul there are ſteel mines. Theſe places are alſo famous for very neat ſtone veſſels. Their oxen are very fine. The houſe cocks which are bred here, have black blood and bones.

RAMGURH is a ſtrong fort, ſituated upon a mountain, ſurrounded with wilds. His Majeſty has not yet got poſſeſſion of it. Here are Elephants.

LENAR is a part of the Mekhur diviſion. It is a great place of religious reſort, and is called Biſhen Gyah. The Hindoos ſay there are three places, where if charity be beſtowed, it obtains pardon for the deceaſed. The firſt is the Gyah of Bahar, which is dedicated to Brahma. The ſecond Gyah is this, which is dedicated to Rooder, or Biſhen. And the third is near Beejapoor, being a reſervoir of water, with a

very

very deep ſpring in it. The reſervoir meaſures a coſe inlength, and the ſame in breadth, and it is encompaſſed by high mountains. On theſe mountains is a ſpring of ſalt water; but the water which is taken up from the centre and near the edges is perfectly freſh. Theſe mountains produce all the requiſites for making Glaſs and Soap. And here are ſalt petre works, which yield a conſiderable revenue to the ſtate, from the duties collected upon them. Alſo, on the top of theſe mountains is a ſpring, upon the mouth of which is carved the figure of an Ox. When Amavus falls upon Monday, the water of this fountain runs into the reſervoir at Beejapoor, as deſcribed above. Here are great numbers of Monkies.

IN the neighbourhood of this place is a Zemeendar called Wayillch, who is a Rajpoot, and commands 100 cavalry, and 10,000 infantry. There is alſo another Zemeendar of the ſame tribe, and who commands a like number of troops.

PUTTYALEH, of which Puttyalnagry is a dependency, is a ſtrong fort on the top of a mountain. In Puttyalch are four idolatrous temples, in which are ſome aſtoniſhing idols.

IN this vicinity is a Rajpoot Zemeendar named Midnee Row, who commands 200 cavalry, and 2000 infantry. Kamajeo is another Rajpoot Zemeendar, with 100 cavalry, and 1000 infantry.

THIS Soobah contains 13 Sircars, ſubdivided into 142 Pergunnahs, the revenues of which are collected by Nuſſuk (or a valuation of the crops). The Tungeh of this country is equal to 8 of thoſe of Dehly.

Originally the amount revenue was three crore and a half of Tungehs, or 56 crore of dams. Some of the Princes of the Dekhan exceeded this ſum by 25 lacks, 25 thouſand, 350 Tungehs; the groſs amount of which was 3,75,25,350 Tungehs. During the government of Sultan Morad, there was a further increaſe of 26 lacks, 37 thouſand 454 Tungahs; raiſing the amount up to 4,1,62,704 Berary Tungehs, being equivalent to 64,26,03272 Dams.

Eight purgunnahs which properly belong to Sircar Kullern, are now poſſeſſed by Chanda, and yield no revenue to the State. Neither are any collections obtained from 22 Purgunnahs in Sircar Kehrleh, they being in the poſſeſſion of Chanya, and other independent Zemeendars.

This Soobah originally formed a part of the Dekhan, and during the reign of Sultan Mahmood, it was committed to the care of Futtehullah Amad ul Mulk, and he enjoyed the government four years. At his death, his ſon Allaheddeen Amad-ul Mulk ſucceeded to the government, and lived in it 40 years. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Dirya Khan, who governed 15 years. When he died the government was conferred upon his ſon Burhan, a minor. At length it was conquered by Mortaza Nizam-ul-Mulk, and annexed to Ahmednagur.

THE

THE SOOBAH or GUJERAT.

IT is ſituated in the ſecond climate. The length from Burhanpoor to Jugget is 302 Coſe; and the breadth from Jalore to the part of Dummun meaſures 260 Coſe; and alſo from Ider to the port of Cambayet it is 70 coſe broad. On the eaſt lies Dandees; on the north Jalore and Ider; on the ſouth are the ports of Dummun and Cambayet; and on the weſt Jugget, which is ſituated upon the ſea-ſhore. In the ſouthen parts of this Soobah are many mountains. It is watered by the ocean, and the following rivers, the Sabermutty, the Bateruck, the Mehindery, the Narbudda, the Tapty, and the Sirſooty. There are two other ſprings called Gunga and Jumna. The air of this Soobah is very temperate. The ſoil is ſandy, on which account the rain does not occaſion any mud.

JEWARY and Bajera, are the grain principally cultivated here; and they are the chief food of the inhabitants. The ſpring harveſt here is inconſiderable. Wheat and Barley are imported from Malwah, and Ajmeer; and they are ſupplied with rice from the Dekhan. The revenues are for the moſt part collected by Nulluck, meaſurement being ſeldom uſed here.

THEY encloſe their fields and gardens with hedges of the Zekoom tree, which is a ſtrong defence from cattle, and makes the country

almoſt

almoſt impenetrable by an army. There are ſuch abundance of mangoes, and other fruit trees, that the whole country ſeems a perfect garden.

FROM Putten to Berodeh, the diſtance of 100 coſe, both ſides of the road are lined with Mangoe Trees, whoſe fruit are remarkably large, and moſt delicious. There is one ſort which is ſweet whilſt it is green. This Soobah alſo produces abundance of very fine figs. Here are muſk melons in winter and ſummer, which continue in ſeaſon for two months each time. Their grapes are indifferent. They have other fruits and flowers in abundance. The country is ſo much covered with fruit trees, that it is impoſſible to hunt. Here are many wild leopards.

THE houſes are for the moſt part covered with tiles, with walls of brick and chunam. Some build themſelves large houſes of ſtone, with cavities in the walls, to which they have private ways of entrance.

A great many people in this Soobah ride in carriages drawn by oxen. It is famous for painters, carvers, and other handicraftsmen. They cut out letters in ſhells, and inlay with them very curiouſly. They alſo make beautiful inkſtands, and ſmall boxes. They manufacture gold and ſilver ſtuffs, velvets &c. And they imitate the ſtuffs of Turky, Europe, and Perſia. They alſo make very good ſwords, Jemdhers, Kewpwehs, and Bows and Arrows. Here is likewiſe carried on a traffick in precious ſtones. Silver is brought hither from Room and Irak.

AT

At firſt Putten was the ſeat of government, then Chumpaneer, and now Ahmedabad. This laſt is a large well formed city ſituated upon the river Sabermutty. It lies in latitude 23 degrees. The ſituation is remarkably healthy, and you may here provide yourſelf with the productions of every part of the globe. There are two forts, on the outſide of which is the town, which formerly conſiſted of 360 Pooras (or quarters) but now only 84 are in a flouiſhing condition. In theſe are 1000 ſtone moſques, each having two large minarets, and many wonderful inſcriptions. In Poora Ruſſoolabad is the tomb of Shah Alum of Bokhara.

Putteweh, is a town three coſe from Ahmedabad. Here is the tomb of Koteb Aalum, the father of Shah Alum. It is built in a garden, with accommodations for people who have bidden adieu to the world. Over the Sepulchre is a covering about a cubit ſquare, part of which is wood, another part ſtone, and the reſt iron. And of this many wonderful ſtories are related.

At the diſtance of three coſe from Putteweh is a place called Sirgunj, where are the tombs of Sheikh Ahmed Khuteo, and Sultan Ahmed, after whom Ahmedabad is named. Here alſo reſt many of the Ghaurian Sultans. Here grows very fine Indigo, which is exported to Room, and other diſtant places.

At the diſtance of 12 coſe from Ahmedabad, ſtands the city of Mahmoodabad, founded by Sultan Mahmood. It contains many grand edifices; and is ſurrounded with a wall ſeven coſe ſquare, at every

every half coſe of which is erected a pleaſure houſe, with an incloſure in which are deer and other game.

THE Zemeendar of Ider, who is named Narain Doſs, lives with ſuch auſterity, that his only food is grain which has paſſed through oxen, and been ſeparated from their dung; and this kind of aliment, the Brahmins conſider as pure in the higheſt degree. This Narain Doſs is one of the principal chiefs of the Rahtore Tribe; and he commands 500 cavalry and 2000 infantry.

THE ports of Cambayet (Cambay) and Ghogeh, are dependent upon this Sircar. Ghogeh is a large port, well built, and inhabited by merchants of various kinds. Ships come to, and others are fitted out from this place. The cargoes of the ſhips are put into ſmall veſſels, called Tahwery, which tranſport them to Cambayet. At Kurry are very fine oxen, ſome of which are ſold for three hundred rupees a pair, and upwards, according to their beauty and ſpeed.

CHALAWAREH, formerly was an independent territory, containing 2200 villages, which extended 70 coſe in length and 40 coſe in breadth: and it had 10,000 Cavalry, with the ſame number of Infantry. Now it has 200 cavalry and 3000 infantry; is ſubject to the Governor of Gujerat, and inhabited by the tribe of Chalah. Although now formed into four diviſions, it is only reckoned as a ſingle Pergunnah of Ahmedabad. It has a great number of towns.

PUTTEN has a ſtone fort and another of brick. It is ſituated in long. 117,10 and lat. 23-30. It produces oxen that will travel

travel 50 coſe in half a day. Here are manufactures of cotton cloths, which are tranſported to great diſtances.

SIDDAHPOOR. is a town on the banks of the Sirſooty, and is a great place of religious reſort.

BEERNAGURH, an ancient city, has in it three hundred idolatrous temples, each of which has a reſervoir of water. The inhabitants are principally Brahmins.

CHUMPANEER, is a fort upon a lofty mountain, the acceſs to which for upwards of two coſe is exceedingly difficult, and there are gates at ſeveral parts of the defile. At one place they have excavated near ſixty ells in length, which ſpace is covered with planks, that can be removed when occaſion requires. Here grow very fine fruits.

SOORET (or Surat) is an Emporium. The river Tapty runs paſt it, and at the diſtance of ſeven coſe from thence joins the ſea. Raneer which is ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the Tapty, is a port dependent upon Surat. In ancient times, it was a large city. The ports of Kundery and Bulſar, are alſo belonging to Surat. Here are very fine fruits eſpecially pine-apples. The followers of Zerduſht when they fled from Perſia, ſettled at Surat, where they practiſe the doctune inculcated by the Zend, and its commentary the Pazend. They make uſe of ſepulchres. From the liberality of his Majeſty's diſpoſition, every Sect exerciſes it's particular mode of worſhip, without ſuffering the leaſt moleſtation. Through the negligence of Soobahdars and their officers, ſeveral of theſe Sircars, are in the poſſeſſion of

of the Europeans; amongſt the number are Dummun, Surjaun, Tarapoor, Mahum, and Buſſy, which are cities and emporiums.

BEROATCH has a fine fort; the river Nerbuddah runs paſt it, and then unites itſelf with the ſea. It is a great emporium, to which the ports of Kawee, Cundhar, Bhalwut, and Bhigooreh alſo belong.

NEAR the town of Hanſoot, is a park abounding with deer and other game. It is ſituated on the banks of the Nerbuddah, meaſures 8 coſe in length, and 4 coſe in breadth, is perfectly level, and continually covered with verdure.

SIRCAR SURAT was formerly an independent territory; the chief was of the Ghelote Tribe, and commanded 50,000 cavalry, and 1,00,000 infantry. It's length from the port of Ghogeh to the port of Aramroy, meaſures 125 coſe; and the breadth from Sindehar to the part of Diu, is a diſtance of 72 coſe. On the eaſt lies Ahmedabad; on the north the territory of Cutch, and on the ſouth, and the weſt is the ſea. The climate is healthy. Fruits and Flowers are here in great plenty; amongſt the former are grapes, and muſk-melons.

SURAT, is now formed into nine diviſions, each inhabited by a different Tribe.

THE FIRST DIVISION, which is commouly called *new Surat*, had not been explored for a long time, on account of the thickneſs of the foreſts, and intricacy of the mountains. A perſon was carried through it by accident, who informed others of his diſcoveries. Here

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is a ſtone fort called Chunahgurh, which was conquered by Sultan Mahmood, who built another ſtone fortreſs at the foot of it. Adhum is another fort, eight coſe diſtant from Chunahgurh. It is ſituated upon a mountain, but is now abandoned, although it might eaſily be put into repair. In it's vicinity is a fort upon the mountain of Kernal, and ſurrounded with many large ſprings. Maabidcheen and Bunder Goondyluckyat, are two places in it's neighbourhood. At the diſtance of a coſe, are two other places called Bunder. Behind Chunahgurh, is an Iſland called Syalkookh, being a ſquare of three coſe, where grow various kinds of wild fruits, and the inhabitants are moſtly of the Kookyan Tribe.

Near the town of Nowgongſhah is a river called Bhader, which empties itſelf into the ſea. The fiſh of this river are ſo delicate, that if they are expoſed to the ſun for a ſhort time, they melt. At this town are to be procured very fine Camels, and Horſes, ſomewhat taller than thoſe called Goote.

The Second Division is Putten. It is a large town, on the ſea ſhore, and has a ſtone fort, in a plain. It is alſo called Putten Soomnaut.

The town of Owraneh is ſituated at the diſtance of three coſe from the ſea, and has a ſtone fort on a plain. Here are made good ſwords, near it being a well which ſharpens any blade that is watered with it.

THE ſource of the Nerbuddah, which is held very ſacred by the Brahmins is near Soomnaut. This city alſo is a great place of religious reſort, as well as Beranjy and Gowreener. About four thouſand years ago, in this neighbourhood at a place ſituated between the rivers Burn and Sirſootty, there were aſſembled together an immenſe multitude of the Jadoon tribe, who after ſporting together, at length fought, and every ſoul of them periſhed in the conflict.

AT the diſtance of half a coſe from Putten Soomnaut, a perſon named Bhalkateerut came to Kiſhenteer, on the bank of the river Sirſooty, where at the root of a Peepul tree, he threw himſelf into the river; and that ſpot is now called Peepulſir. Both theſe places are accounted holy. In the town of Moolmahadeo is a temple dedicated to Mahadeo, where every year on a certain day, there appears a bird called in the Hindovy language Beekh, ſomewhat ſmaller than a pidgeon, with a blunt bill, and whoſe body is pied black and white; and having perched and ſported on the top of the temple, for a ſhort time, it then falls down and dies. The people of the town who are aſſembled together upon this day, take up the bird and fumigate it with various perfumes, and from examining the marks of the bird, they can from thence predict whether in the enſueing year there will be plenty of rain, or a drought: a great degree of blackneſs, promiſes rain, and on the contrary a white plumage protends a drought. In this place they have three crops of Jewar in a year. Near a place called Oonah are two ſprings of water which they call Gungah and Jumnah. The water of theſe reſervoirs

bubbles up, and flows over. The fiſh of both theſe ſprings are ſaid to have each three eyes, two in their proper place, and one in the forehead.

Between Mangalore and Joorwar is a ſpot which is waſhed by the ſea, but on a certain day in the year, the water is quite freſh. The reaſon they aſſign for it is, that in ancient times a perſon being in want of Ganges water a holy man directed him to this ſpot, where he found freſh water; and to this time, on the ſame day every year, the water is freſh. The chiefs of theſe two diviſions are Rajpoots of the Ghelote tribe, as are the other inhabitants: each chief commands 1000 cavalry and 2000 infantry, together with a number of Aheers (or Cowherds).

The Third Division. At the foot of the mountains of Sironj is a large city now out of repair, although the ſituation is very deſireable. Maabidcheen and the port of Ghogeh are dependent upon it. The Iſland of Birum, is alſo in this diviſion; it is a ſquare hill of 9 coſe, in the midſt of the river, and formerly was the ſeat of government. The Zemeendar of this diviſion is of the Gowhil tribe, and commands 2000 cavalry, and 4000 infantry.

The Fourth Division, includes the ports of Meheweh and Telaja. The inhabitants are of the Waleh tribe. This diviſion has 300 cavalry, and 500 infantry.

The Fifth Division, is Jugget, which is alſo called Daurka. Kiſhen came from Mehtra and dwelt at this place, and died here.

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This is conſidered as a very holy ſpot by the Brahmins. The Iſland of Singhoodehar, which meaſures four coſe ſquare is alſo reckoned in this diviſion. Near Aramroy is an iſland 70 coſe in circuit. Here is a ſpot, moſtly ſtone, half a coſe in extent, from whence, when excavated, there iſſues out ſalt water on all ſides. Mullick Jyaz of the tribe of Khaſeh Kyel, who was governor on the part of Sultan Mamood Gujeratty has excavated about a fourth part of it. The port of Aramroy, is a very ſtrong place, inhabited by the tribe of Badhil. This diviſion has 1000 cavalry and 2000 infantry.

THE SIXTH DIVISION, has ſuch large rivers, the mountains are ſo lofty, and the country in general ſo woody, as to be impervious for an army. It is inhabited by the tribe of Cheetore. It has 1000 cavalry, and 2000 infantry.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION, is inhabited by the Bagheyleh tribe, who command 200 cavalry, and the like number of infantry.

HERE are alſo many of the Kathy tribe, who are of the Aheer caſt, and whoſe buſineſs it is to look after horſes. Their military force is 6000 cavalry, and the like number of infantry.

SOME people conſider this tribe to be of Arabian origin. They are very ſagacious, and extremely hoſpitable, and they will eat with perſons of every religion. Many of them are exceedingly beautiful. When a Jagheerdar comes amongſt them, they firſt exact an engagement that neither man nor woman of them ſhall be called to account for incontinency. In the vicinity of this tribe, on the banks

banks of the river Doondy, dwell a tribe of Aheers, who are called Poorunjah, and command 3000 cavalry, and the like number of infantry. They are perpetually at war with the tribe of Jam.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION. Here is a ſeaport called Jhanjeer, inhabited by the tribe of Watchee. This diviſion has 200 cavalay, and the like number of infantry.

THE NINTH DIVISION, is inhabited by the Charun tribe. The Hindoos ſay that Mahadeo, created out of the ſweat of his forehead, a human form, whom he called Charun, and gave him charge of his own Ox. This Charun compoſed verſes, ſang the praiſes of Mahadeo, and revealed to mankind paſt and future events. This tribe who bear his name, are his deſcendants. The greateſt part of them employ themſelves in ſinging hymns of celebration, and in reciting genealogies: and in battle they repeat warlike fables, to animate the troops. They are alſo famous for diſcovering ſecret things. Through out Hindoſtan, there is hardly a great man who hath not ſome of this tribe in his ſervice. Here are 500 cavalry, and 4000 infantry. There is alſo another tribe called Bhawt, who at leaſt equal the Charuns in animating the troops by martial ſongs, and in chronology excel them: but the Charuns are better ſoldiers. They ſay that Charun, was created from the will of Mahadeo, and that Bhawt, iſſued from his ſpine: and wonderful ſtories are told of theſe miracles, the relation of which would cauſe prolixity.

BETWEEN Chalwarch, Sircar Ahmedabad, Putten and Surat, is a low tract of country 90 coſe in length, and in breadth from 7 to 30 coſe,

coſe, which is called Run. Before the commencement of the periodical rains, the ſea ſwells and inundates this ſpot, and leaves it by degrees after the rainy ſeaſon. When it becomes dry great quantities of ſalt are manufactured there, the duties upon which are collected the Pergunnah of Chalawar. Ahmedabad is ſituated to the eaſt of this tract of land. To the weſt of it is a very large ſeparate territory called Cutch, the length of which is 250 coſe, and the breadth 100 coſe. The territory of Sind lies to the weſt of Cutch. The greateſt part of Cutch is compoſed of woods and uncultivated ſands. Their horſes are very fine, and are ſuppoſed to be of Arabian extraction. They have alſo remarkably good camels and goats. Their chief is of the tribe formerly called Jadown and now named Charunjeh. The men are tall and handſome, and wear long beards. The military force of this country is 10,000 cavalry, and 50,000 thouſand infantry. The capital city is Tahej, which has two ſtrong forts called Jhareh and Kuntkote. To the ſouth of Tahej on the Gujerat quarter, is a conſiderable Zemeendar named Jam, who is related to the Rajah of Thej. Sixty years ago, one Rawel, after a war of two months, drove him out of his country. He then ſettled, in Sircar Surat, between the territories of Chatwah, Badhil and Nowneel; and poſſeſſing himſelf of other choice lands, founded the city of Nowanagur, and his new acquired country obtained the name of *little Cutch*. Sutterſal, the preſent Rajah is his grandſon. He has 7000 cavalry, and 8000 infantry. This country is alſo famous for camels and goats. The mahommedan religion has prevailed here a long time.

NEAR

NEAR to Merow and Mungreetch is a territory called Pall, through which runs the river Mehindery. On the Gujerat ſide of this territory, is an independent Zemeendar, who reſides at Doongurpoor. On the Malwah ſide of this country is Banſwaleh, whoſe chief is independent. Thoſe two laſt mentioned chiefs have each 5000 cavalry, and 1000 infantry; and they were both of the Seeſoodyah tribe and relations to the Ranna, but now the poſſeſſors are of another tribe.

IN the vicinity of Sircar Putten is a country, of which Serowhy is the capital. The Chief commands 1000 cavalry, and 5000 infantry. He has a fort on the top of a mountain called Iyugurh, encompaſſing twelve villages, with great plenty of water and paſturage. There is alſo another territory ſituated to the eaſt of Nudeebar, to the north of Mendow, to the ſouth of Madowt, and to the weſt of Chumpancer, meaſuring 60 coſe in length, and 40 in breadth. The Chief is of the Chowhan tribe, and his capital is Alymohan. Here are many wild Elephants. The military force is 600 cavalry, and 15,000 infantry.

BETWEEN the Sircars of Surat and Nuderbar is a mountanious country, well inhabited, called Buglana. The Chief is of the Rathore Tribe, and commands 3000 cavalry and 2000 infantry. Here are apricots, apples, grapes, pine-apples, pomgranates, and citrons in great perfection. Buglana has ſeven forts, of which number Mowleer and Saleer are exceedingly ſtrong.

BETWEEN

BETWEEN Sircar Nadowt and Noderbar is a hilly country, meaſuring 50 coſe in length, and 40 coſe in breadth. It is inhabited by the Gowhil tribe of Rajpoots. At preſent the management of public affairs is in the hands of one Tewary, a Brahmin, and the Rajah, who poſſeſſes nothing but the name, reſides ſometimes at Rajpeeplah, and ſometimes at Ghoolwa. He has 3000 cavalry, and 7000 infantry. The water of the latter place is very bad; but there is produced very good rice and honey.

GUJERAT contains nine Sircars, ſubdivided into 198 Purgunnahs, of which thirteen are Ports. The amount of revenue is 43 crore, 68 lacks, 2 thouſand 301 dams; together with 1 lack, 62 thouſand, 628½ dams of port duties. The whole being equivalent to Sicca Rupees 10,96,123–3–11.

THE meaſured lands (beſides Surat which is paid by eſtimate), amount to 1 Crore, 69 Lacks, 36 thouſand, 377 Beegahs, and 3 Biſwahs; out of which 4 Lacks, 20 thouſand, 274 dams, are Seyurghal.

THIS Soobah has 67375 cavalry, and 8900 infantry.

A SUMMARY HISTORY OF THE KINGS of GUJERAT.

In the books of the Hindoos it is written that in the year 802 of the æra of Bickermajeet, corresponding with A H 154, Bunsraj was the first King who made Gujerat an independent monarchy, which happened after the following manner. Rajah Sirry Bhowrdeo, who reigned in Kinoje, put to death one of his subjects named Samunt Singh for being of a base and turbulent disposition, and then plundered his family. The wife who was pregnant, fled into Gujerat, and there in the wilds was delivered of a son who is this Bunsraj. By chance Syeldeo, a hermit of Owjain happening to pass that way, took compassion upon the woman, and gave the child in charge to one of his pupils, who carried him to Radhunpoor, where he was brought up. When he came to manhood, he associated himself with a gang of highway robbers, whose number increasing, they at length seized the royal treasure which was going to Kinoje. Chumpa a market man was one of his confederates, and they raised and disciplined troops, by whose means Bunsraj was enabled to establish himself in the kingdom of Gujerat in the fiftieth year of his age. Putten is one of the

cities that he founded. It is related that being in doubt where to fix the ſeat of his government, one Anhul a Cowherd ſaid "I have ſeen a place, ſuch as you deſire, which I will diſcover upon condition that you call it after my name." Upon the Rajah promiſing to do ſo, Anhul directed him to the ſpot, adding "ſuch is the ſuperior excellency "of every thing produced here, that a Dog who came from another "country, attacked a Hare of this place, who by the exertion of her "ſtrength overpowered the Dog, and ſet herſelf free." The Rajah having founded a city here, called it after the cowherd Anhulpoor. The Aſtrologers have predicted that this city ſhall be deſtroyed when there ſhall have elapſed from the day of it's foundation, 2500 years, 7 months 9 days and 44 ghurries. It was founded on ſunday the fifth of Sooder Shukulputch in the month of Byſack, of the year of Bickermajeet 802, after ſunriſe 22 ghurries and 45 puls. After a long courſe of time, the reaſon for it's name having been forgotten, it was called Nehrwaleh; and laſtly on account of the excellency of the ſoil, Putten, which in the language of that country ſignifies choſen.

Rajah Samunt Singh, gave his daughter in marriage to Sirrydunduck Soolunky, a deſcendant of the Rajahs of Dehly. She became pregnant by him, and died in labour, but the child was taken alive out of her womb. The moon happening then to be in he 16th ſtage, which the Hindoos call Mool, the child was, from that circumſtance, named Moolraj. His maternal grandfather Samunt Singh, educated him as his own ſon. When he was arrived at manhood, Samunt in a fit of inebriation abdicated the kingdom in his favour, but

when

when he recovered his ſenſes, denied the fact. Moolraj engaged in a conſederacy ſome wicked people, by whoſe means he ſlew his benefactor, and aſſumed the kingdom.

DURING the reign of Jamund in A.H. 416, or A.B. 1064, Sultan Mahmood Ghuznevy conquered Gujerat, and, in conſideration of a certain annual tribute, placed upon the throne a deſcendant of the ancient Rajahs, and then returned by the way of Sind, carrying captive with him, by the deſire of the new monarch, another Prince of the ſame family. Some time after, the new king, either through prudence or dread, deſired the Sultan to ſend back the captive Prince. When he was arrived near Putten, the king went out himſelf to meet him, apprehenſive that otherwiſe deſigning people might inſinuate themſelves into his friendſhip, and occaſion miſchief. Accidentally the very day that they met, the king fell aſleep under a tree, when a wild beaſt, or bird, plucked out his eyes. Since according to the laws of the land, a perſon who was blind could not hold the kingdom, his troops ſeized him, and in his ſtead raiſed to the throne him who had before been priſoner.

KEMADERPAUL SOOLUNKY, from the dread of loſing his life, made choice of a private ſtation, during the reign of Jyſingh. But at the death of Jyſing he obtained the kingdom, which he extended by conqueſt. He was poiſoned by Ajeelpaul, who ſucceeded him.

LUCKMOOL dying without iſſue, the nobles elected a king out of the Bagheyleh tribe. In the reign of Rajah Kurren, the army of Sultan,

Sultan Allaheddeen, conquered Gujerat, when the Rajah fled into the Dekhan. Before this period Moozeddeen Sam, and Kotebeddeen Ibek, had made incurſions into Gujerat, but it had never till now been annexed to the empire of Dehly.

Sultan Mahommed ſon of Feeroz, appointed viceroy of Gujerat Nizam Muſtuckrej, called alſo Raſly Khan; but he proving oppreſſive to the people, the Sultan diſmiſſed him from the office, and nominated in his ſtead Zuffer Khan ſon of Wejeeh ul Mulk Tanick, who from being a Brahmin had embraced the Mahommedan religion. Upon this Nizam rebelled, and was killed. At the death of Sultan Mahommed, the empire of Dehly was in ſome confuſion, when Zuffer Khan made choice of retirement, and Tatar Khan, the ſon of Nizam made himſelf King of Gujerat, and marched towards Dehly, but was poiſoned on the way. Hereupon Zuffer Khan cauſed the Khotbah to be read and coin to be ſtruck in his own name, aſſumed the title of Sultan Mozuffer, and thus Gujerat became again an independent kingdom. Tatar Ahmed, one of his Grandſon's put him to death, and got poſſeſſion of the throne. He built the city of Ahmedabad. During a feaſt when every one was unſuſpicious of danger, he put to death twelve paternal uncles, thus ſinning paſt forgiveneſs. However he governed the kingdom with juſtice and munificence.

Daoud was put to death on account of his tyranny, and the kingdom conferred upon Futteh Khan, Son of Mahommed Shah, who aſſumed the title of Mahmood: he was a very good prince. Mullick Shaban,

Shaban, ſtiled Amad ul Mulk, was of the utmoſt ſervice to Mahmood but ſome evil minded people, jealous of his exaltation, contrived to eſtrange the king's mind from him, by artful inſinuations, hoping thereby to deprive him of his life. The Sultan from the dread of being dethroned, ordered Amad-ul Mulk into confinement, and was very near putting him to death. But Mullick Abdullah, the maſter of the Elephants, who was admitted to conferences with the king, diſcovered to him the plot, and convinced him of the innocence of Amad-ul Mulk. The King contrived means to ſet him at liberty, which ſo alarmed thoſe who had aimed at his deſtruction, that they immediately took up arms. On the part of the King were the Kaſſeh Khyel (a tribe of Pattans) the ſlaves of the palace, and the maſter of the elephants, which animals were of great ſervice in the engagement. At length the rebels were defeated, upon all of whom proper puniſhments were inflicted.

WHEN Sultan Mahmood died, his ſon Mozuffer with the aſſiſtance of the nobility, reigned under the title of Sultan Mozuffer, and proved a good prince. Shah Seffy of Iſpahan ſent him preſents of the curioſities of Perſia, and they contracted together a ſtrict friendſhip. Upon the death of Sultan Mozuffer, his ſon took the title of Secunder, and mounted the throne, but Amad-ul Mulk forſaking the paths of virtue ſoon put him to death, and in his ſtead raiſed to the kingdom his brother Nuſſeer. The nobles diſpleaſed at theſe practiſes of Amad-ul Mulk, ſought to deſtroy him ſecretly. He then applied for ſuccour to our late Emperor, and promiſed that if he would afford him

aſſiſtance

assistance and establish Nusseer in the Kingdom, he would cede to him the port of Deeb, with a present of a crore of Tungehs. But his Majesty disapproving his conduct, rejected the proposal. At this interval the Babiyan Tribe invited to the throne Sultan Bahader, son of Sultan Mozuffer, who thereupon came from Dehly and obtained the kingdom with the consent of the Nobility. His brother envying his promotion fled to the court of Sultan Ibraheim at Dehly, but did not meet with any encouragement. The Omrahs of Jownpoor invited him to be their chief; but when he intended to have gone there, his friends wrote him letters dissuasive from that purpose, and, calling him to Gujerat. He consented to their proposal, went to Gujerat and obtained the kingdom, which he governed with honor to himself, and happiness to his subjects. But he imprudently entered upon a war with our late Emperor, and was defeated in battle. When he died the Omrahs of Gujerat read the Khotbah and struck coin in the name of Meeran Mahomed, king of Khandees, nephew of Sultan Mozuffer, and who had appointed him his heir: but he died soon after his arrival in Gujerat. Then Mahommed grandson of Sultan Mozuffer, who had been prisoner at Pyawel was raised to the throne. But one Burhan, a wicked wretch, entering into a confederacy, slew him together with some of his nobles, and placed on the throne Rezee ul Mulk of the family of the first Ahmed, under the title of Sultan Ahmed; but Burhan enjoyed all the power. When Sultan Ahmed came of age, Etamad Khan slew him in the house of one of his generals, and in his stead placed on the throne another minor, whom he declared upon oath to be the son of Sultan Mahmood; and he gave him the title of Sultan Mozuffer. Etamad Khan had the entire command of the kingdom, till our august Monarch annexed it to the empire.

TABLE

TABLES of the PRINCES who have Reigned in the SOOBAH *of* GUJERAT.

TABLE I.

The family of Bunfraj, feven Princes Reigned 196 years.

	Years.		Years.
Bunfraj	60	Behirfingh	25
Jowgraj	35	Relhadut	15
Bheemraj	25	Samunt	7
Bhowr	29		

TABLE II.

Ten Princes of the Soolunkhy tribe, Reigned 244 years.

	Ys. Ms.		Years.
Moolraj Soolunkhy	56	Kurrun	31
Jamund	13	Jyfingh, alfo called Sudhraj	50
Beyfer	6	Kemaderpaul	23
Durlebh	11 6	Ajiepaul	3
Bheem	42	Luckhmool	8

TABLE III.

Six Princes of the Bagheyleh tribe, Reigned 126 years.

	Ys. Ms. Ds.		Ys. Ms. Ds.
Birdmool	12	Arjun Deo	10
Beildeo	34 6 10	Sarung Deo	21
Bheem	42	Kurrun	6 10 15

TABLE.

TABLE IV.

Fourteen Mahommedan Princes, Reigned about 160 years.

	Ys. Ms. Ds.
Sultan Mahommed — — — —	3 8 16
Sultan Ahmed — — — —	32 6 20
Mahommed Shah — — —	7 9 4
Kotebeddeen Ahmed Shah — — —	7 0 13
Daoud Shah — — — —	0 0 7
Mahmood Shah, ſon of Mahommed Shah —	55 1 4
Sultan Mozuffer — — —	14 9 —
Sultan Secunder — — — —	0 10 16
Nuſſeer Khan, brother of Secunder —	0 4 0
Sultan Bahader, ſon of Sultan Mozuffer —	11 9 0
Mahommed Shah, nephew of Sultan Bahader —	0 1 15
Sultan Mahmood, grandſon of Sultan Mozuffer — —	18 2 & ſome days.
Sultan Ahmed, of the family of Sultan Ahmed I. —	0 8 0
Sultan Mozuffer — —	12 0 0 & ſomething more.

THE SOOBAH OF AJMEER.

IT is ſituated in the ſecond climate. The length from Dekhur and the dependencies of Umbeer to Beykaneer of Jeimeer is 168 coſe: and the breadth from the extremity of Sirear Ajmeer to Ranſwarch includes 150 coſe. On the eaſt lies Agra; on the north part of Dehly; it has Gujerat on the ſouth; and Deybalpoor of Multan confines it on the weſt. The ſoil of this Soobah is ſandy, and you are obliged to dig to a great depth before you come at water, ſo that the ſucceſs of the harveſt depends entirely upon the periodical rains. Their winter is temperate; but the Summer is intenſely hot. The ſpring harveſt is very inconſiderable. Jewary, Lehdereh, and Mowth grow here in plenty. The revenue is in general a ſeventh or an eight of the produce of the harveſt; little being paid in ready money.

THE common people live in houſes with pitched roofs, built of bamboos and ſtraw.

To the ſouth are mountains; and this Soobah abounds with ſtrongholds. This Soobah is compoſed of Meywar, Marwar, and Hadowty.

MEYWAR contains ten thouſand villages; and the whole of ſirear Chitore is dependent upon it. It is 40 coſe long and 30 broad, and has three very celebrated forts viz. Chitore, Cowmblere, and Mandel. The Governor of the Soobah reſides at Chitore. In Chowra, a

dependency of Gowkondeh, is an Iron-mine. In Jainpore and ſome places dependent upon Mandel are copper mines. The preſent poſſeſſors of theſe lands are native Zemeendars, who anciently were named Rawel; but for a long time paſt are called Ranna. They are of the Ghelote tribe and conſider themſelves to be deſcendants from Noorſhirvan. One of their anceſtors meeting with misfortunes in his own country came to Berar, and at length became chief of Bernaleh. Eight hundred years prior to the date of this book, Bernaleh was plundered, and many of the inhabitants fell in battle. During the confuſion one Patta, an infant, was carried by his mother from that ſcene of diſtreſs to Meywar, and received protection from Rajah Mundeleek Bheyl. When Patta was grown up to manhood, he followed the occupation of a ſhepherd, and his ſkill in hunting was ſuch that the fame thereof recommended him to the Rajah, who at length made him one of his court, and his confidant. Upon the death of the Rajah four of his brothers ſons diſputed the kingdom with each other. At laſt they unanimouſly agreed to reſign their ſeveral pretenſions to the Rajahſhip in favour of Patta, but he then refuſed to accept of their offer. Through ſome accident blood iſſued from a finger of one of the brothers, and he immediately applied it to Patta's forehead, and drew upon it a Keſhkeh*; and the other brothers concurred in this election. This cuſtom of drawing a Keſhkeh, with human blood upon the forehead of him whom this tribe acknowledge for their Rajah, obtains to the preſent time. When Patta found himſelf firmly eſtabliſhed in the Rajahſhip, he ungratefully put to death the four brothers, who had been

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* A mark which the Hindoos make upon their foreheads, uſually with clay, at the time of prayer; and which will be fully deſcribed in the 3d Vol.

the cauſe of his exaltation. It is related, that ſome time before Patta obtained the Rajahſhip, one day paſſing through a deſert, he was going to draw his bow againſt Herbunj the hermit, miſtaking him for ſome wild animal; but upon the Hermit calling out, he ſtopped his hand, and ran to him to aſk forgiveneſs for what he was about to have done. After this he frequently went to viſit Herbunj, who one day predicted his preferment. Many wonderful ſtories are told of thoſe adventures. As Patta ſettled in the village of Seefoodeah, this tribe is ſo called; and becauſe that he was at firſt educated by a Brahmin, he alſo ſtiled the Brahmin.

WHEN Rawel Rutten Sein died, Arſee his ſon-in-law was raiſed to the Rajah-ſhip, and they gave him the title of Ranna. The preſent Ranna Omra is the tenth in lineal deſcent from Arſee. Their names are as follows, Jemeer, Salakha, Sokul, Goonha, Roymul, Sanka, Owdyſingh, Pertaub and Omra.

ANCIENT hiſtorians relate that Sultan Allaheddeen Khuljee king, of Dehly, hearing that Rawel Rutten Sein, Rajah of Meywar was poſſeſſed of a woman of incomparable beauty, ſent a perſon to demand her. Rutten Sein refuſed his conſent upon which the Sultan led an army to force him to compliance. The fort of Chitore was beſieged for a long time, till Allaheddeen being convinced that he could effect nothing by force had recourſe to artifice, and offered peace. The Rajah readily acquieſced, and invited him to be his gueſt. The king went to Chitore, with an hundred choſen followers, accompanied

panied by three hundred ſoldiers habited like common attendants. The interview had at firſt every appearance of cordiality; but the King, and his party, watching their opportunity, ſeized the Rajah; and before his troops could aſſemble for his relief, carried him off to their camp. The Rajah was put into confinement, and the King took, what he thought, effectual meaſures for obtaining his beloved. The Rajah's family intreated that he would not ill treat their Prince, and wrote letters, with aſſurances that not only the beauty whom he ſought, but many others, ſhould repair to his preſence. The Sultan being quite delighted with his flattering proſpects, treated the Rajah in a favourable manner. Seven hundred ſoldiers having placed themſelves in womens Doolees, ſet out from Chitore for the camp of Aliaheddeen, and ſent news on before that the Ranny was coming to his preſence, attended by a great number of Handmaids. When they were come to the camp, they ſent word that the Ranny wiſhed to ſpeak with the Rajah, previous to her going to the Sultan's apartments. The Sultan being thrown off his guard, permitted the Rajah to viſit her. The ſoldiers inſtantly ſeized the opportunity, threw off their diſguiſe, and bore away their Prince. The Rajpoots, who were placed at different ſtations, fought manfully, and before the Rajah reached the fort, many were ſlain. The Chowhan Tribe had the defence of the laſt ſtage, which they ſupported with the utmoſt valour, till the Rajah was ſafely returned to Chitore. Thus the Sultan being able to effect nothing, returned to Dehly. He however ſoon came again with the ſame intentions, and returned with the

ſame

ſame ſucceſs as before. But Rawel was ſo much diſheartened by theſe repeated incurſions into his country, that he at length reſolved to go himſelf to the Sultan, and court his friendſhip. The interview was contrived by a baſe Mediator, to be at the diſtance of ſeven coſe from Chitore; where the Sultan in a cowardly manner had the Rajah put to death.

AT the breaking out of theſe troubles, the Nobles raiſed to the Rajahſhip, Rawel Arſee, the ſon-in-law of their late Prince. The Sultan renewed the ſiege of Chitore, and conquered it. Arſee was killed defending the place, and all the women deſtroyed themſelves with fire. Jemeer, the ſon of Arſee, fled from the field of battle, and ſettled in the mountainous parts of Meywar. When Sultan Mahommed Jowree gave the government of Chitore to Maldeo Chowhan the Rajah of Jelore, all his endeavours to repeople the country were in vain, till he ſent for Jemeer, and made him his ſon-in-law, when through his means the country was reſtored to a ſtate of proſperity. After the death of Maldeo, all his ſons were murdered by Jemeer, who made himſelf Rajah, This diviſion has ſixteen thouſand cavalry, and forty thouſand infantry. But the Zemeendars of Meywar, poſſeſſed themſelves of many other lands, ſo that Sanka had eighteen thouſand cavalry, and a conſiderable force in infantry.

MARWAR, is in length 100 and in breadth 60 coſe. Sircars Ajmeer, Jewdehpoor, Sirowhy, Nagore, and Beykaneer, are dependent upon it. The Rathore tribe have inhabited this diviſion for ages paſt.

When

When Moezeddeen Sam, had conquered Rajah Pithora, he next turned his arms towards Jychund the Rajah of Kinoj, who in attempting to eſcape unfortunately periſhed in a boat in the Ganges; and his family were all driven out of the country. Seeka his brother's ſon, who was at that time at Shumſabad, fell in battle, together with many of his troops. His three ſons named Sooteek, Aſhotahma, and Bawej, ſet out for Gujerat, but ſettled at Pally near Soochet. In this city reſided a number of Brahmins, who frequently ſuffered oppreſſions from the tribe of Munneych. It happened juſt at this time, that this tribe were making their depredations, but they were valiantly oppoſed by the three brothers and at length defeated. The Brahmins in return loaded the young Heroes with rich preſents, and treated them with very great reſpect. At length their reputation and power became ſo great, that they were enabled to attack the tribe of Gohil and poſſeſs themſelves of the territory of Coombhir. This conqueſt added greatly to their wealth and renown, Sooteek made an incurſion upon the tribe of Munneych and ſeized from them the diſtrict of Ider. Bawej drove out the tribe of Gooly from Boglana, and Aſhootahma eſtabliſhed himſelf in Marwar; and to this day his deſcendants inhabit that country.

The affairs of the deſcendants of Aſhootahma went on proſperouſly, and Maldeo, who was after him, the ſixteenth in lineal deſcent, was ſo powerful a Prince, that he was near proving an overmatch for Sheer Khan. Here are many forts, of which the following

ing are the moſt famous, *viz.* Ajmeer, Jewdehpoor, Beykaneer, Jelmeer, Amerkote, and Jyugurh.

HADOWTY, called alſo Sircar Nagore, is inhabited by the Hadeh Tribe.

THIS Soobah contains ſeven Sircars, ſubdivided into 197 Purgunnahs. The meaſured lands are 2,14,35961 Begahs, and 7 Biſwahs. The amount Revenue is 22, 84,1507 dams; out of which 23,26336 dams are Seyurghal. It has 86,500 cavalry, and 3,47,000 Rajpoot infantry.

Rajah

THE SOOBAH OF DEHLY.

Is in the third climate. The length from Pulwul to Lodyaneh upon the banks of the Sutulej is 165 cofs; and the breadth from Sircar Rewary to the mountains of Kemaoon meaſures 140 cofs; and again from Hiſſar to Khyzirabad it is 130 cofs broad. On the eaſt lies Agra; on the northeaſt quarter is Khyerabad in the Soobah of Oudh; to the north are mountains; on the ſouth the boundaries are Agra and Ajmeer; and Lodyaneh confines it on the weſt. The principal rivers are the Ganges and the Jumna, both of which have their ſources in this Soobah. Here are alſo many leſſer ſtreams, and amongſt them the Kenkher (vul. Cagger). The climate is very temperate. Moſt of the lands are inundated during the periodical rains. Some places produce three harveſts in a year. Here grow moſt of the fruits of Perſia, Tartary, and Hindoſtan; and there are a great variety of flowers. In this Soobah are many grand buildings of ſtone, and brick; and here are to be procured the productions of every part of the globe.

DEHLY is a very ancient city, which was formerly called Inderput. It is ſituated in Long. 114-38; and Lat. 28-15. Some place this Soobah in the ſecond climate, making it to begin from the Southern Mountains; but the Latitude ſhews that they are miſtaken. Sultan Kotebeddeen, and Sultan Shumſeddeen, both reſided in the fort built

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by Rajah Pithowra. Sultan Ghiaſſ-eddeen Baleen erected another fort containing many magnificent buildings, and he made it a law that any criminal who took refuge in it ſhould eſcape puniſhment. Moezeddeen Kaicobad built another city, called Gunglookhery, which is ſituated on the banks of the Jumna. Emeer Khoſru in his poem entitled Kerain Aſſaadain, celebrates this city. Here is the ſepulchre of the late Emperor, which is a very ſublime edifice. Sultan Allaheddeen founded a new city, and fort, which is called Sirry. Towghluckabad, was founded by Sultan Towghluck. His ſon Sultan Mahommed built another city, with a palace in which is a very high building. In this palace are a thouſand marble pillars. Sultan Feeroz alſo founded a large city, and named it Feerozabad. He dug a canal from the Jumna to this city, near to which the water paſſes. At the diſtance of three coſe from Feerozabad, he built another palace, to which he gave the name of *Jehannama* (the director of the world.) The late Emperor built the fort of Inderput, and called it Deenpenah, or, *the aſſylum of religion.* Sheer Khan deſtroyed the city of Dehly founded by Allaheddeen, and built another; but now this new Dehly is for the moſt part in ruins. Here are many Sepulchres, among which are the following of religious perſons viz. Khajah Kotebeddeen Ooſhy; Sheikh Nizameddeen Oulya; Sheikh Nuſſureddeen Mahmood, Cheragh Dehly; Mullickyar Purren; Sheikh Saleh; Mullick Kobeer Oulya; Mollana Mahommed; Hajy Abdulwaheb; Sheihk Abdullah Koreiſhy; Sheihk Shums Owta; and Emeer Khoſru. Here are alſo interred the following Princes viz.

Sultan Shahabeddeen Ghowry; Sultan Shumſeddeen; Sultan Nuſſeereddeen Ghazi; Sultan Ghialſeddeen; Sultan Allaheddeen; Sultan Kotebeddeen; Sultan Towghluck; Sultan Mahommed Adel; Sultan Feeroz; Sultan Belole; and Sultan Secunder Lowdy. Alſo many who are now living, have built ſepulchres for themſelves, in the midſt of pleaſant gardens. On the mountain of Iſlamabad is a very deep ſpring of hot water; it is called Purbhaſs, and is a great place of Hindoo worſhip. Puſſoo one of the nobles of Rekheyſir made a very deep excavation in this mountain, of three Beegahs extent, and which he dedicated to religious purpoſes; it remains to this day in its original ſtate, and is a proof of the antiquity of this city.

Budawun is an ancient city, in which are the tombsof many ſaints.

A Part of the northern mountains of this Soobah is called Kamaoon, where there are mines of Gold, Lead, Silver, Iron, Copper, Orpiment and Borax. Here are alſo found abundance of Muſk-deer, Ketaſs-Cows, Silkworms, Falcons of various kinds, Goot-horſes, and plenty of Honey.

The Rhinceros is frequently hunted in Sircar Sembhel. This animal reſembles a ſmall Elephant without a Proboſcis. It has a horn in his forehead, which he uſes offenſively againſt other animals. Of his ſkin are made ſhields, and his horn is applied to the ends of bows where the ſtring is faſtened. In the city of Sembhel is a Brahmin.

min place of worſhip, called Hurmundel, and here the tenth Owtar will make his firſt appearance.

HANSY is an ancient city where repoſes Sheikh Jemal, the ſucceſſor of Sheik Fereed Shucker Gunj.

NEAR the town of Sehnah is a ſpring of a hot water upon a mountain. This certainly is occaſioned by a mine of brimſtone.

HISSAR was founded by Sultan Feeroz; he dug a canal which brings the water of the Jumna near the city. A Derveiſh predicted his acceſſion to the throne, and at the inſtance of this Derveiſh he dug the canal. This canal paſſes near the town of Sirſa; and loſes itſelf in the Lake Bhedar in a wonderful manner, and of which many ſtrange ſtories are related. Hiſſar has very few rivers; and in order to make wells they are obliged to dig to a great depth.

Sehrind is a famous city, where are the delightful gardens of Haſer Rekhneh.

TANNESER is held ſacred by the Hindoos. The river Sirſutty, to which the Hindoos pay great adoration, runs near it. In it's vicinity is a Lake called Koorkhet, to which people come from far to pay their adorations, and to beſtow charity. This was the ſcene of the war of the Mahabarut, which was carried on, in the latter end of the Duaper Jowg.

THE city of Huſtnapoor was the reſidence of Rajah Behrut, a Prince renowned for his juſtice, and love of his ſubjects. In return

for

for his virtues, heaven continued the throne in his family for a long ſucceſſion of years. Rajah Koor was the 8th monarch in lineal deſcent from Behrut, and the Lake Koorkhet is named after him. Then after ſix deſcents reigned Chutterbeerj. Of him were born two ſons, one named Dhertraſhter, and the other Pundoo. Dhertraſhter had one hundred and one ſons, the eldeſt of whom was Durjowdhén. The hundred and one brethren are called the Kowrewah. Pundoo had five ſons viz. Jewdiſhter, Bheemſein, Arjun, Nekul, and Seidew, and thoſe are called the Pundoowan. Pundoo ſucceeded to the kingdom, becauſe his elder brother Dhertraſhter was blind. However upon the death of Pundoo, Dhertraſhter was made king but Durjowdhén poſſeſſed all the power, and dreading that the government might paſs into the family of the Pundoowan, contrived means to deſtroy them. Dhertraſhter to put an end to the feuds which were increaſing daily, built the city of Narnaweh for the reſidence of his nephews. Durjowdhen who had workmen devoted to his will, contrived that in the palace where the Pundoowan were to have dwelt, there ſhould be hidden pitch and other combuſtible materials, which at a fit opportunity was to have been ſet on fire to deſtroy them. But if God be for us, what availeth the machinations of the enemy? In ſhort the Pundoowan, after having entered the houſe diſcovered the plot, ſet fire to the combuſtibles themſelves, and departed to a deſert ſpot, ſo ſecretly that nobody knew what had befallen them. It happened that the fire conſumed a woman and her four ſons, whoſe houſe adjoined to the palace. Durjowdhen

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miſtaking their aſhes for thoſe of the Pundoowan, was perfectly ſatisfied, and gave a feaſt upon the occaſion. The Pundoowan after having encountered various adventures came forth from the deſerts to the city of Cumpela. Here they ſoon became renowned for their valour and munificence; but they took care to conceal their family and name from every one. But when Durjowdhen heard every circumſtance concerning them, he began to entertain ſuſpicion of having been deceived in the accounts of their deſtruction. At length having learnt the truth, he profeſſed to be rejoiced at the diſcovery, and having invited them to court, he there gave up to their dominion one half of his kingdom, including Dehly; and reſerved for himſelf the other half of which Huſtnapoor was the capital. Jewdiſhter, the eldeſt of the Pundoowan, proved very fortunate, and with the aſſiſtance of his brothren, made conqueſt till at length even ſome of the Kowrewan joined them. Durjowdhen filled with envy thereat, made a feaſt, and under the falſe appearance of friendſhip invited the Pundoowan to partake of it, when having engaged ed them to play at the game of Chowper, he by the means of falſe dice, won from them all that they poſſeſſed. For the laſt ſtake it was propoſed, that if the Pundoowan won, all they had loſt ſhould be reſtored to them; and provided Durjowdhen proved conqueror the Pundoowan were to quit all inhabited places, and wander in the deſerts for the ſpace of twelve years, in the dreſs of beggars; that after the expiration of this term of abſence, when they returned to ſociety they ſhould ſo conceal themſelves for another year, that

nobody

nobody ſhould be able to diſcover them; or in caſe they ſhould be found out, they were to return to the deſerts again for twelve years more. The Pundoowan unſuſpicious of any fraud, accepted the propoſal, and were again duped by Jirjowdhen's falſe dice.

The Pundoowan faithfully fulfilled their part of the agreement; but at their return Durjowdhen treated them with ſuch cruelty, that although they offered to be ſatisfied with the poſſeſſion of five villages, he refuſed them, and made preparations for war, fixing upon a ſpot near the lake Koorkhet for the field of battle. But ſince the reward of deceit is diſappointment, Jirjowdher and his adherents were ſlain, Jewdiſhter obtaining the victory after having fought for the ſpace of eighteen days.

This war happened in the end of the Duaper Jowg, one hundred and five years prior to the commencement of the Kul Jowg, being 4831 years anterior to the fortieth year of the preſent reign.

It is ſaid that in this war the army of the Koorewan conſiſted of eleven Kooncy, each Kooncy being twenty one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy men mounted on Elephants; together with the like number of Chariotiers; beſides ſixty thouſand three hundred and ten Cavalry, and one hundred and nine thouſand, three hundred and fifty Infantry. Out of this immenſe multitude of forces on one ſide, and the troops of Jewdiſhter on the other, only 12 perſons ſurvived the ſlaughter, of which number four were of the army of Jirjowdhan, who fled from the field of battle, and implored protection from Jewdiſhter. Theſe

four

four were 1 Keerpacharij a brahmin, who had been preceptor to both the Kowrewan and the Pundoowan. 2d. Aſhotahman who had alſo exerciſed the ſame office. 3d Keerut Birman, of the Jadown tribe. 4th. Sunjeey, who notwithſtanding his renown for wiſdom and learning, drove the chariot of Dirteraſhter. The other eight ſurvivors, were of the Pundoowan army viz. The five Pundoowan brothers; Satick of the Jadown tribe, renowned for valour, Hujtuſh, who was Jirjowdhens brother by another mother; and Kiſhen whoſe fame is too univerſal to render neceſſary any account of himhere.

SUMMARILY, Jewdiſhter, after gaining this victory, reigned thirty ſix years. Then his righteous diſpoſition, made him deſpiſe the periſhable vanities of this world, and ſeek for retirement accompanied by his brothers.

THE Hiſtory of this war is related moſt circumſtantially in the Mahabarut compriſed in one hundred thouſand couplets. By the command of his Majeſty it has been tranſlated into the Perſian language, and entituled Rezemnameh (or the book of war).

THE Hiſtory of the Mahabarut is divided into eighteen Purbhs, or books, containing as follows. 1ſt Purbh, The hiſtory of the Kowrewan and Pundoowan. A table of contents. 2d Purbh. Jewdiſhter ſends his brother to make conqueſts. The ſacrifice called Raj Sewey. The Kowrewan make a feaſt for playing at dice &c. 3d Purbh. The departure of the Pundoowan to the deſerts, their adventures. 4th Purbh. The Pundoowan return to the city of Beratt, without diſ-

diſcovering themſelves. 5th Purbh. The Pundoowan diſcover themſelves appoint Kiſhen mediator between them and the Kowrewan Jirjowdhen rejects their propoſal. Both armies arrive at Koorkhet. Preparations for battle. 6th Purbh. The firſt battle which continued for ten days. Beekhum is wounded; and many of the ſons of Dirteraſhter ſlain. 7th Purbh. Jirjowdhan holds a council of war, and appoints Derown his general, who is afterwards ſlain. A deſcription of the battle, which laſted five days. 8th Purbh. A deſcription of the battle of two days. Jirjowdhan appoints for his general Kurren. the heroic exploits of Kurren. The flight of Jewdiſhter. The death of Kurren by the hands of Arjun, on the ſecond day's encounter. 9th Purbh. Sul appointed general, — his aſtoniſhing ſtrength, —is ſlain. Jirjowdhen hides himſelf in a reſervoir. He dies with many heroes of his party. 10th Purbh. The concluſion of the war. Keerutpirman, Keerpacharej and Aſhotahman join Jirjowdhen upon the field of battle whilſt he has remains of life. They propoſe a ſally upon the enemy at night. 11th Purbh. Lamentations of the women on both ſides. Gundhary, the mother of Jirjowdhen curſes Kiſhen, 12 Purbh. The tranſactions of Jewdiſhter after the victory. Wiſhes to reſign his kingdom and retire from the world; but is comforted and diſſuaded from his intention by the advice of Byas, Kiſhen, and Beekhum. This book contains ſublime maxins of Religion and Morality, with wiſe rules for the government of a kingdom. 13 Purbh, Beekhum's advice to Jewdiſhter. In my opinion theſe two laſt books might better have been compriſed in one, as

they

they both contain the advice of Beekhum to Jewdiſhter. And I think that the 9th Purbh ought to have been divided into two; one to have conſiſted of the hiſtory of Sul; and the other to have contained the deſcription of the death of Jirjowdhen*. 14 Purbh, Dirtraſhter, Gundhary his wife, and Koonty the mother of the Pundoowan, go into retirement. 16 Purbh. The deſtruction of the Tribe of Jadoon. 17 Purbh. Rajah Jewdiſhter with his brother retire from the world: Sink into a bed of ſnow. 18 Purbh. Deſcription of the aſcenſion of Jewdiſhter into Heaven in his own body, and an account of the diſſolution of the bodies of his brethren. The concluſion, called Herbuns, contains the hiſtory of the Jadoowan Tribe. Although in this work there are found many extravagant deſcriptions, it is nevertheleſs delightful and inſtructive in a very high degree.

THIS Soobah contains 8 Sircars, ſubdivided into 232 Pergunnah. The meaſured lands are 2,85,46,816 Beegahs and 16 Biſwahs. The amount Revenue 60,16,15,555 dams: out of which 3,30,75,739 dams are Seyurghal.

* In the courſe of the hiſtory, he is indifferently called Jirjowdhen and Dirjowdhen.

TABLES

TABLES of the PRINCES who have reigned in the SOOBAH of DEHLY.

TABLE I.

Twenty Princes of the Family of Anungpaul, reigned 437 years, 1 Month, and 28 Days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Anungpaul Tenore	18		
Baſsdeo	19	1	18
Gungoo	21	3	28
Peert-hy Mull	19	6	19
Jy Deo	20	7	28
Nir Paul	14	4	9
Aderch	26	7	11
Bitchraj	21	2	13
Beek	22	3	16
Rekh Paul	21	6	5
Sook Paul	20	4	4
Gopaul	18	3	15
Selekhen	25	10	2
Jy Paul	16	4	13
Koonwer Paul	29	3	11

Anung

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Anung Paul	29	6	18
Bejsal	24	1	26
Mehetsal	25	2	23
Aksal	21	2	15
Peert-hy Raj	22	2	16

TABLE II.

Seven Princes of the Family of Bil Deo, reigned 83 years, and 7 Months.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Bil Deo Chowhan	6	1	4
Amer Gungoo	5	2	5
Khirpaul	20	1	5
Soomeer	7	4	2
Jahir	4	4	8
Nag Deo	3	1	5
Pithowra	48	5	1

TABLE III.

Eleven Princes of the Ghuarian, Dynasty, reigned 96 years, 6 Months and 8 Days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Sultan Moezeddeen Sam	14	0	0
Kotebeddeen Ibek	4	0	10
Aram Shah	1	0	0
Shumseddeen-Altumsh	26	0	0
Rokeneddeen Ferooz Shah	0	6	28

Rezeah

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Rezeah	3	6	6
Sultan Moezeddeen, Bahram Shah	2	1	15
Sultan Allaeddeen Maſſaoud Shah	4	1	1
Sultan Naſſireddeen	19	0	0
Sultan Ghiaſſeddeen Baleen	20 & ſome mt.		
Sultan Moezeddeen Kaicobad	3 & ſome month.		

TABLE IV.

Thirteen Princes of the Khuljean Dynaſty, reigned 129 years, 10 Months and 19 days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Sultan Jilaleddeen Khuljy	7 & ſome Months		
Sultan Allaeddeen	20 & ſome Months		
Sultan Shahabeddeen	3 & ſome days.		
Sultan Kotebeddeen	14	4	
Sultan Naſſireddeen	6		
Sultan Ghiaſſeddeen Towghluck Shah	4 & ſome Months		
Sultan Mahommed	27		
Sultan Feeroz Shah	38 & ſome Months		
Sultan Towghluck Shah	5	3	
Abubeker Shah	1	6	
Sultan Mahommed Shah	9	6	7
Sultan Allaeddeen Secunder	0	1	11
Sultan Mahmood	10	2	

TABLE

TABLE V.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Khizer Khan – – –	7	2	2
Mobarek Shah – – –	3	13	16
Mahommed Shah – –	10 & some Months		
Sultan Allaeddeen – –	7 & some Months		
Sultan Bhehlole Loody – –	38	8	8
Sultan Secunder – – –	28	5	
Sultan Ibraheem – – –	7 & some Months		
Sultan Baber – –	5		
Sultan Hemayun – – –	9	8	1
Sheer Khan Soor – – –	5		
Seleem Khan – – –	8 & some days		
Feeroz Khan – – —	0	0	3
Adely			
Ibraheem — — – –	some Months		
Secunder – – – — –	some Months		
Hemayun a second time – –	1	3	0

A SUMMARY

A SUMMARY HISTORY

OF THE

PRINCES WHO HAVE REIGNED IN DEHLY.

In the year 429 of the æra of Bickermajeet, Anungpaul of the Tenore tribe governed with juſtice; and he founded the city of Dehly. In the 848 year of the ſame æra in the vicinity of that city, a battle was fought between Peert-hraj Tenore, and Beeldeo Chowhan, who gaining the victory transferred the kingdom to the Chowhan Tribe. In the reign of Rajah Pithowra, Sultan Moozeddeen Sam made ſeveral incurſions from Ghuzneen into Hindoſtan, but never gained any victory. In the Hindoo Hiſtories it is ſaid, that Rajah Pithowra gained from the Sultan, ſeven pitched battles; after which, in A. H. 588, the eighth battle was fought near Tahneſir, when the Rajah was taken priſoner, and they give the following account of the manner in which it happened. He had originally in his ſervice one hundred Heroes, of whoſe exploits there are moſt extravagant, and indeed incredible relations; and each of them was ſtiled *Samunt*, or *Leader of an Army*. In this battle he was not accompanied by

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any one of thoſe Champions. The following is the ſum of the ſtory. Rajah Jychund Rathore, who at that time was ſupreme Monarch of all Hindoſtan, reſided at Kinoje; all the other Rajahs paid him homage, and he was of ſo tolerating a diſpoſition in regard to religion, that many natives of Perſia and Tartary were engaged in his ſervice. He was making preparations for performing the ſacrifice called Rajſoo: in which ceremony it was required that every ſervice ſhould be performed by Rajahs, even to the duties of the ſcullery. The Supreme Monarch alſo on this occaſion, gave in marriage to the next moſt powerful Rajah one of his moſt beautiful daughters. All the Rajahs had repaired to the Court of Jychund, in order to aſſiſt at the Sacrifice, excepting Pithowra, who was making preparations for the journey. But at that inſtant, ſomebody happened to remark, that the Empire of right belonged to the Chewhan Dynaſty, and conſequently that Jychund was not qualified to preſide at ſuch a Sacrifice. Theſe words kindled the flames of ambition in the breaſt of Pithowra, and he put off his journey. Jychund was preparing to lead an army againſt him; but the courtiers repreſented that ſuch an undertaking would require a long time for execution, whilſt the hour appointed for the ſacrifice was near at hand. Their remonſtrances prevailed with Jychund; and in order to make the feſtival as little incomplete as poſſible, by the abſence of Pithowra, they made an effigy of him in gold, and gave it the office of Porter of the gate. Pithowra, enraged at this affront, went to the Sacrifice in diſguiſe, accompanied by five hundred men of approved valour; and after having commit-

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ted great ſlaughter, ſeized the golden effigy, and returned with ſpeed. The daughter of Jychund, who was to have been married to another Rajah, upon hearing the relations of Pithowra's intrepid valour, became enamoured of him, and refuſed her conſent to the marriage. Jychund enraged at her conduct, expelled her from his Haram, and confined her in a ſeparate Palace. When Pithowra received intelligence of this, he was almoſt diſtracted, with love and rage, and determined to ſet her at liberty. For this purpoſe he engaged Chanda a muſician, to go to the court of Jychund, to ſing his celebrations; and Pithowra, with a few choſen men, accompanied as his attendants. By this ſtratagem Pithowra contrived to carry on a correſpondence with the Princeſs, whoſe heart being prediſpoſed in his favour, eaſily made her eſcape with him. The before-mentioned hundred Samunts, who had come with him in different diſguiſes, ſtood one before another, and defeated the troops of Jychund. Gobind Roy Ghelote, made the firſt reſiſtance, and fell not till he had ſlain ſeven thouſand of the enemy. There were ſlain alſo, in the firſt day's battle of theſe heroes, Niſſing Deo, Chand Nundeys, and Sardhool, of the Selunkee Tribe; Relhun Deo of the Cutchwaheh Tribe, and two of his brothers. And the remainder were killed on their way back, after having diſplayed aſtoniſhing feats of bravery. Pithowra and the bride arrived ſafe at Dehly, attended by Chanda, the muſician. But Pithowra, ſoon after, became the ſport of fortune, for this Princeſs ſo engroſſed his attention, that he neglected all public affairs, and gave himſelf up entirely to love

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and Indolence. Shahabeddeen apprized thereof, formed an alliance with Rajah Jychund, and having raiſed a large army came to attack the dominions of Pithowra. He poſſeſſed himſelf of many places, but no one dared to acquaint Pithowra of his misfortunes. At length the nobles aſſembled together and prevailed upon Chanda to diſcover to him the real ſtate of his affairs. Chanda entered the palace, and after having paſſed ſeven gates arrived at the Haram. He then gave the Rajah ſome intimation of the condition of the kingdom. The Rajah vain with the remembrance of his former victories collected together only a ſmall number of troops, and with theſe he marched out to attack the Sultan. But the heroes of Hindoſtan had all periſhed in the manner before deſcribed, beſides Jychund who before had been his ally, and was now in league with his enemy. In the battle which enſued, Rajah Pithowra fell into the hands of the Sultan, and was carried priſoner to Ghuzneen. The faithful Chanda followed his prince to Ghuzneen, and contrived to gain the favour of the Sultan. Having obtained an interview with the Rajah, and adminiſtered comfort to his mind, he told him, that he would take an opportunity of praiſing his ſkill with the bow, which would raiſe the Sultan's curioſity to ſee him perform his feats, when he might make a proper uſe of his arrow. In conſequence of Chanda's repreſentation, the Sultan wiſhed to ſee the Rajah exerciſe his bow, when he ſeized the opportunity, and ſhot the King dead upon the ſpot. This is according to the Hindoo hiſtorians, but the Perſian authors give quite a different account of the whole tranſaction, and aſſert that the Rajah was killed in battle.

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This world is a Juggler, who is ever exhibiting wonders. We may recollect many events similar to the history of this prince. But who is happy enough to profit by the example of others?

In Pithowra ended the Chowhan Dynasty of the princes of Dehly; and Sultan Moozeddeen possessed himself of the best part of Hindostan. He appointed for his viceroy Mullick Kotebeddeen whom he left at Gehram, and on his return to Ghuzneen plundered the northern mountains. The same year that the Sultan returned to Ghuzneen, Mullick Kotebeddeen performed wonderful exploits of valour, and possessed himself of Dehly and many of it's dependencies.

At the death of Moozeddeen, Ghiasseddeen Mahmood, son of Ghiasseddeen Mahommed, sent from Feeroz Kouh to Kotebeddeen the umbrella and other insignia of royalty. Kotebeddeen fixed his residence in Lahoor, and was famed for his justice, valour and munificence. He was killed whilst playing at the game of Chowgong. The nobles elected for his successor his son Aram Shah, but a factious party set up against him, Mullick Altumsh, who was first purchased for a slave by Kotebeddeen, and afterwards adopted his son. Aram Shah fled, and Altumsh thus established, assumed the title of Shumseddeen. It is said that his father was chief of a Turkish tribe, and Altumsh having excited the envy of his brethren and cousins, they sold him like Joseph. Through the vicissitude of fortune, he changed his master several times, and at last a merchant brought him to Ghazneen where Sultan Moozeddeen Sam wanted to have purchased him, but the merchant demanding a most exorbitant price, the Sultan was so much

displeased

diſpleaſed that he forbad any one to buy him. When Kotebeddeen returned to Ghuzneen from the conqueſt of Gujerat, having obtained permiſſion from the Sultan, he purchaſed Altumſh at a high price and then adopted him his ſon. Khowjah Kotebeddeen Ouſhy was his cotemporary. When Altumſh died he was ſucceeded in the kingdom by his ſon, but the whole of his thoughts were turned to the gratification of ſenſuality and ſloth, deſpiſing the affection of his ſubject; and he committed the affairs of the kingdom to the management of his mother Shah Turkan. The nobles, enraged at his ſhameful conduct, rebelled and raiſed to the throne, Rezeeah, the daughter of Shumſeddeen and whom he in his lifetime had appointed his heir, aſſigning as his reaſon for ſo doing, that "his ſons being drunkards, were unfit to reign."

In the reign of Moozeddeen Bahram Shah, the troops of Chungaze Khan laid waſte the territory of Lahoor, and diſaffected perſons making uſe of that opportunity ſeized Moozeddeen, confined him in priſon, and there put him to death.

During the reign of Sultan Allaeddeen Maſſaoud Shah, an army of Moghols, entered Bengal either by the way of Khatai or Tibbet; but they were defeated by the troops of that monarch. At another time Bawuj was leading an army from Turkeſtan, when the Sultan marched out to meet him; but on the banks of the river Beya receiving intelligence of the retreat of the Moghols, he returned to Dehly. This prince at laſt ſuffering himſelf to be corrupted by evil counſellors, was thrown into priſon, and there ended his exiſtence.

Nas-

NASSIREDDEEN Mahommed was a good Prince, and gained the hearts of his ſubjects by his wiſe adminiſtration. The Tebecat Naſſiry is dedicated to this prince. In his reign the Moghols advanced as far as Punjab, but when they heard of the march of the Sultan retreated. Naſſireddeen was a good prince, and reigned happily. He raiſed to the Vizarut Ghiaſſeddeen Baleen, who had been his ſlave and was afterwards his brother-in law, and upon this elevation he he gave him the title of Ulugh Khan. This Ghiaſſeddeen was remarkable for his wiſdom, and gave ſplendor to his high office. Sultan Naſſireddeen dying without male iſſue, this worthy vizier was raiſed to the throne, when he embraced every occaſion to diſcountenance the wicked, and give encouragement to thoſe who merited favour. Ghiaſſeddeen appointed to the viceroyalty of Punjab, his eldeſt ſon Mahommed, who was commonly called Khan Sheheed. Through his vigilance and valour, Punjab was reſtored to a ſtate of tranquility. Meer Khoſru and Meer Haſſan were in his ſuite. After having paid a viſit to his father, as he was returning to Punjab with only a few attendants, he was ſurpriſed by an army of Moghols between *Deybalpoor* and *Lahoor* and ſlain. Meer Khoſru was taken priſoner, but contrived to gain his liberty.

AT the death of Ghiaſſeddeen, Bughza Khan was his viceroy in Bengal, and upon this event took the title of Naſſireddeen. But a party at Dehly raiſed to the throne his ſon Kaicobad, to the prejudice of Kai Khoſru whom Ghiaſſeddeen had nominated his heir, and who had ſucceeded his father Mahommed, in the government of Multan.

Naſſireddeen

Naſſereddeen marched toward Dehly, and his ſon Kaicobad came out with an army to oppoſe him. The two armies met on the banks of the river Seroo, near the town of Oud. By the contrivance of evil counſellors, the father returned to Bengal without effecting any thing, having Kaicobad in peaceful poſſeſſion of the Empire. It is aſtoniſhing that Meer Khoſru in his poem entitled *Keran eſſadain*, ſhould celebrate this enterview between the father and his rebellious ſon. Kaicobad died of hard drinking, and a faction wanted to have ſet up his ſon under the title of Shumſeddeen but he did not ſucceed, and his father's corpſe was thrown into the river Jumna. The kingdom was then conferred upon the Khuljian Dynaſty, Jilaleddeen, who had been paymaſter of the imperial forces, being raiſed to the throne. Mullick Allaeddeen his nephew who had been educated under his care went from Kurrah into the Dekhan where he amaſſed great wealth, which enabled him to rebel againſt his monarch. The Sultan marched againſt him, and was ſlain by the hands of the traitor, who thereupon aſſumed the title of Sultan, and by the will of heaven obtained the empire. Notwithſtanding the enormity of his crimes to gain the throne, he neverthileſs inſtituted excellent laws for the government of the Empire. He had ſeveral battles with the Moghols, in all of which he proved victorious. Emeer Khoſru dedicated to him his *Kumſeh (or five Poems)*. But after having reigned well for ſome time, he at length deſerted the paths of wiſdom and virtue, and became enamoured of an Eunuch of his palace, whom he made his prime miniſter. This wretch obliged him to put to death

death Khyfir Khan, and to impriſon his ſons Shady Khan, and Mobarek Khan. At the death of Allaeddeen, this Eunuch raiſed to the throne the youngeſt ſon of the late Emperor, to whom he gave the title of Shahabeddeen. The other brothers were deprived of their eyeſight excepting Mobarek Khan, who through the divine aſſiſtance eſcaped that misfortune. After a few days the Eunuch was murdered, and Mobarek Khan, taken out of priſon, and appointed prime miniſter. He ſoon dethroned his brother, and having put him in priſon, aſſumed the title of Kotebeddeen.

He conquered Gujerat and the Dekhan. But he imprudently placed his confidence in Haſan, a man of mean extraction, but remarkable for the beauty of his perſon. To this minion he gave the title of Khaſſah Khan, and regardleſs of the remonſtrances of thoſe who were moſt attached to his intereſt, he delivered himſelf up ſo entirely to the diſpoſal of this man, that at length he cauſed his benefactor to be murdered, mounted the throne under the title of Naſſireddeen, and extirpated the royal family. Upon this Ghazi-ul Mullick who had been one of the principal nobles in the court of Allaeddeen, revolted and having put to death the Uſurper, was elevated to the throne by the nobility, under the title of Ghiaſſeddeen Towghluck Shah. He ſettled the affairs of Bengal, and then repaired to Dehly. Mahommed Khan, his ſon in the courſe of three days erected a palace for his reception, within a few coſe of Dehly, and after much entreaty, prevailed upon him to enter it. The roof of the palace fell in, and buried the king in the ruins. Although

Zyabirny

Zyabirny has pronounced Mahommed Khan to be innocent of the death of his father, yet the circumſtance of the haſte in which this palace was erected, and the preſſing invitation he gave the King to reſide in it, contrary to his own inclination, are powerful arguments of the ſon's turpitude. Sultan Mahommed, in his laſt teſtament, appointed for his ſucceſſor Feeroz, the ſon of his paternal uncle Rajeb, and he was a good prince. At his death the affairs of Hindoſtan fell into ſome confuſion. He was ſucceeded by his grandſon Towhgluck Shah, but a monſter of ingratitude ſoon deprived him of his life. Abubeker ſucceeded his brother Towghluck Shah. In the reign of Sultan Mahmood, the chief management of affairs was entruſted to Mulloo Khan, who was thereupon dignified with the title of Ekbal Khan; but his adminiſtration produced nothing but diſcontent and ſtrife. A faction of the nobles ſet up a great grandſon of Feeroz Shah, whom they ſtiled Naſſurut Shah. The flames of contention were raging at Dehly, when Timur entered Hindoſtan in A. H. 801. Mahommed then fled to Gujerat, and ſedition hid her head. When Timur was leaving Hindoſtan, Khyzir Khan, who had done him homage, was left in the government of Multan. For two months after this, Dehly was in a ſtate of the utmoſt anarchy and confuſion. Naſſerut Shah, who had fled into the Duab, now came to Dehly, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the throne. But Ekbal, a ſhort time after, made himſelf maſter of that city, upon which Naſſerut Shah fled to Mewat. Then Sultan Mahmood returned from Gujerat, and the hypocritical Ekbal Khan feigned entering into his ſervice. Sultan Mahmood being

being in the utmoſt diſtreſs, departed in the night to Sultan Ibraheem Sherky, but meeting with no encouragement, he returned to Dehly. Ekbal Khan commenced hoſtilities, but gained no advantage. Afterwards Ekbel Khan was taken priſoner in battle by Khyzir Khan, when Sultan Mahmood poſſeſſed himſelf again of Dehly, where he ſoon after died a natural death, and in him ended the Khuljian Dynaſty.

For ſome days the government was held by Dowlet Khan, an Afghan; but Khyzir Khan haſtened from Multan, and having made himſelf maſter of the city of Dehly, appointed as Viceroy, Mullick Mirdan Dowlet, one of the Omrahs of Sultan Feeroz, and whom Soliman, the father of Khyzir, had adopted for his ſon. Khyzir Khan, out of gratitude to his benefactor Timur, did not aſſume the title of Sultan, but continued to have the Khotbah read in the name of that Monarch, contenting himſelf with being ſtiled Ayaut Aala, or *the moſt High in Dignity.*

At the death of Timur, the Khotbah was read in the name of his ſon and ſucceſſor, Shahrokh, concluding with a prayer for the proſperity of Khyzir Khan. At the death of Khyzir, he was ſucceeded by his ſon Mobarek Shah, conformably to his laſt will and teſtament. This prince availing himſelf of the diſſenſions between Sultan Ibraheem Sherky, and Howſheng, attempted to get poſſeſſion of Calpee, and its dependencies; but was treacherouſly killed near Dehly, by ſome traitors who had laid in ambuſh for him. Mahommed Shah, who according to ſome was the ſon of Ferced, the ſon of Khyzir Khan,

whilſt

whilſt others make him to have been his ſon, was then raiſed to the throne. Sultan Allaeddeen, his ſucceſſor, poſſeſſed not one good quality, but was continually engaged in unworthy purſuits; upon which Bhelole began to entertain thoughts of greatneſs. This Bhelole was the nephew of Sultan Sheh Loody, an Afghan of the Tribe called Shamoo Khyl. In the reign of Sultan Mahmood, Behram, the father of Bhelole, came with his other ſons to Dehly, and there carried on an inconſiderable merchandize. Sultan Sheh was an Emeer in the court of Khyzir Khan, who gave him the title of Islam Khan, and aſſigned over to him the revenues of Sirhind for his maintenance. Bhelole, to whom he was great uncle, lived at that time in Sirhind without any employment; Islam Khan was pleaſed with him, and educated him as his ſon. Bhelole was [illegible] and the following circumſtance eſtabliſhed his [illegible]. When [illegible] had nearly gone her full time with him, extraordinary [illegible] houſe fell upon her and killed her, when Bhelole was [illegible] womb.

Bhelole [illegible] to get his life in ſecurity, but maintained all the power in his own hands. He [illegible] and ſtabbed the ſon and grandſon of his father. He [illegible] in the laſt year of his age. [illegible] the ſame day he happened to meet with a [illegible] to be the firſt [illegible] Dehly. Bhelole [illegible] fully gave the [illegible]

him obedience, and thereby obtained the object of his desire. He carried on several wars with the Sherkyan kings, till at length he conquered Jownpoor, and put an end that dynasty. He left his son Barbuck in Jownpoor, and then returned to Dehly. As he was coming back from the siege of Gualiar, he was seized with a fit of sickness, and died near the town of Sekeyteh. The nobles raised to the throne his son Nizam Khan, under the title of Sultan Secunder, who made the city of Agra his capital, and proved a good Prince. In the A. H. 911 there happened a dreadful earthquake at that city, a great number of houses being swallowed up by the earth. He was a very handsome man, and was renowned for his justice and liberality. When he died his son Sultan Ibraheem ascended the throne of Dehly. The territory of Jownpoor was assigned over to his brother Jilal Khan, but disputes ensuing between them, Jilal Khan at last took refuge with the king of Gualiar, but could obtain no assistance from him. He then went to Malwah, to Sultan Mahmood, but finding no hopes from that quarter, set out for Gowndwaneh, where he fell into the hands of some of the troops of Sultan Ibraheem, who carried him to the court of that Prince, when he was put to death. In the reign of Sultan Ibraheem several of the nobles rebelled, amongst whom were Derya Khan viceroy of Bahar, and his son Bahadre Khan, who caused the Khotbah to be read, and coin to be struck in their own names. Dowlet Khan Loody, fled to Cabul and sought protection from the Emperor Baber, whom he conducted to the conquest of Hindostan.

THE SOOBAH OF LAHOOR.

It is situated in the third climate. The length from the river Seteluj to the Sind is 180 cose; the breadth from Bheimbher to Chowkundy, one of the dependencies of Sutgurrah measures 86 cose. On the East lies Sirhind; on the North Cashmeer; on the South Berhaneer and Ajmeer; and Multan bounds it on the West. This Soobah has six fine rivers issuing from the northern mountains. The Seteluj, formerly called Shetooder, whose source is in the mountains of Ghahlore; Rooper, Matchwareh and Lodyaneh are situated on it's bank; after having passed by these places it runs on to Bowh Ferry where it unites with the river Beyah, anciently called Beypasha. The source of the Beyah, called Abyashoond is in the mountains of Keloo in the Pergunnah of Sultanpoor. Near it runs the river Ravy, called also Iyrawutty, it's source is in Behlm, and the city of Lahoor it situated on it's banks. Another river is the Chenab called also Chunderbahka. From the top of the mountains of Kutwar issue two springs called Chunder, and the other Bahka. In the Neighbourhood of Khutwar they unite their streams, and are then called Chunderbahka; from thence they flow on to Bhelolepoor, Sooderah and Hezareh. The Behut, anciently called Be-

and

dusta, has it's source in Pergunnah Weer in Cashmeer, and having run past the city of Sirzynagur, the capital of that Soobah it enters Hindostan. The town of Behleerah is on it's banks. The Sind according to some rises between Cashmeer and Calinjhur, whilst others place its source on Khatai. This river runs through the borders of Sewad, Attock, Benaris, Chowparah, and the territory of the Baloochees. His majesty has given the following names to the Doabehs (or Countries that are situate between two rivers). All that lies between the Setelej and the Beyah he has called Beytjalindher. The district between the Beyah and the Ravy is named Bary. The lands confined by the Ravy and the Chenab, are called Retchna. Those bounded by the Chenab and Behut are named Jenhat. And Sindsagur comprises all that lie between the Behut and the Sind.

From the Setelej to the Beyah, 50 Cose.
——— Beyah to the Ravy, 17 do.
——— Ravy to the Chenab 30 do.
——— Chenab to the Behut 20 do.
——— Behut to the Sind 68 do.

This Soobah is very populous, is highly cultivated, and exceedingly healthy. The cultivated lands are chiefly supplied with water from wells. The winter is much severer here than in any other part of Hindostan, although considerably milder than in Persia and Tartary. Through his Majesty's encouragement, here are to be procured the choicest productions of Turan, Iran and Hindostan.

Musk-Melons are procurable here all the year. They are produced in Lahoor during the months of May and June, and sometimes

times as late as July. When they are almoſt out of ſeaſon here they are brought from Caſhmeer; and laſtly they are imported from Cabul, Badakhſhan and Turan. Ice is brought from the northern mountains and ſold all the year. Their horſes reſemble Irakees, and are very fine. In ſome parts by ſifting and waſhing the ſands of the rivers, they obtain Gold, Silver, Copper, Rowey, Tin, Braſs and Lead. It is alſo famous for Handicraftſmen.

LAHOOR is a very large and populous city, ſituated in the Duabeh Bary. In ancient aſtronomical tables is called Lehawer. Long. 109 d. 22 m. Lat, 31 d. 50 m. The fort and palace are of brick and lime, and when this city, was for ſome time the ſeat of government, many other capital buildings were erected, and gardens laid out in taſte and elegance; it became the grand reſort of people of all nations, and their manufactures were carried to the higheſt pitch of perfection.

NAGERKOTE is a city ſituated upon a mountain, with a fort called Kangerah. In the vicinity of this city upon a lofty mountain is a place called Mahama-ey, which they conſider as one of the works of the divinity, and come in pilgrimage to it from great diſtances, thereby obtaining the accompliſhment of their wiſhes. It is moſt wonderful that in order to effect this, they cut out their tongues, which grow again in the courſe of two or three days, and ſometimes in a few hours. Phyſicians believe that the tongue, when cut will grow again, but nothing but a miracle can effect it ſo ſpeedily as is here mentioned. According to the Hindoo Mythology, Mahama-ey was

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the wife, but the learned of this religion underſtand, by this word he *power of Mahadeo*, and ſay that ſhe upon beholding vice killed herſelf, and that different parts of her body fell on four places. That the head with ſome of the limbs alighted on the northern mountains of Cafhmeer near Kamraj, and which place is named Sardha. That ſome other members fell near Berjapoor in the Dakhan, at a place thence called Tuljabowhwanny. That others dropt in the eaſt, near Kamru, and which place is called Kamteha. And that the reſt remained at Jalindher, on the ſpot above deſcribed. Near this place appear on the ſides of the mountain lights reſembling lights and lamps, which people go to viſit, and throw different things into the flames, thinking the ceremony to be beneficial to the eyeſight. Over thoſe places are erected temples, which are continually thronged with people. Certainly theſe lights, which the vulgar conſider as miraculous, are only the natural effects of a brimſtone mine.

In the middle of Sindſagur, near Shumſabad is the cell of Bulnaut which they call Tilleh Bulnaut. The devotees have a great veneration for this place, eſpecially the Jowgees who make pilgrimages to it. Rock ſalt is found in this neighbourhood. There is a mountain twenty coſe in length out of which they dig this ſalt. Of the quantity excavated three fourths belong to the diggers, and one fourth is allowed to thoſe who carry it out of the mine. The merchants pay for it from half a dam to two dams per maund, and they tranſ-

port

port it to great diſtances. The zemeendar takes from the merchant a duty of ten dams upon every man's load, and he alſo pays to the ſtate a rupee for every eighteen maunds of ſalt that he tranſports. Of this ſalt they ſometimes make diſhes, plates and covers, and ſtands for lamps.

This Soobah contains five Duabehs, ſubdivided into 234 Pergunnahs. The meaſured lands are 1,61,55,643 Beegahs and 3 Biſwahs. Amount Revenue 55,94,58,423 dams, out of which 98,65,594 dams are Seyurghal. It has 54,480 Cavalry, and 4,26,086 Infantry.

THE SOOBAH OF MULTAN.

IT lies in the firſt, ſecond, and third climates. Before that Tatah was compriſed in this Soobah it meaſured in length from Feerozpoor to Sewiſtan 403 coſe, and was in breadth from Khutpoor to Jelmeer 108 coſe. But with the additional length of Tatah it meaſures to Kutch and Mekran 660 coſe. On the eaſt lies ſircar Sirhind; the Pergunneh of Shoor joins it on the north; on the ſouth it is bounded by the Soobah of Ajmeer; and on the weſt are ſituated Kutch and Mekran, both of which are independent territories.

THE ſix rivers which have been deſcribed in Lahoor, paſs alſo through this Soobah. The river Behut near the Pergunnah of Shoor, unites with the Chenab; and then after running together for 27 coſe, they join the Ravy near Zufferabad, & thus paſſing on collectively for the diſtance of 60 coſe, they diſembogue themſelves into the river Sind near Utch. For the diſtance of twelve coſe near Feerozpoor the rivers Beyah and Seteluj unite, and then again as they paſs along divide into four ſtreams viz. The Hur the Haray Dund and the Noorny and near the city of Multan theſe four branches join again. All the rivers that diſembogue themſelves into the Sind take it's name; but in Tatah the Sind is called Mehran.

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THE mountains of this Soobah lie on the north ſide. It reſembles Lahoor in many reſpects, excepting that but little rain falls here and the heat is exceſſive. Multan is one of the moſt ancient cities of Hindoſtan long. 107-35. Lat. 29-25. It has a brick fort, and a beautiful lofty minaret. Sheikh Bahaeddeen Zukria, and many other perſons renowned for their piety, are buried here.

BEHKUR is a good fort. In ancient books it is called Munſoorah. All the ſix rivers beforementioned paſs by it in a collective ſtream, and afterwards dividing into two, one goes to the ſouth and the other, to the north of the fort. Here is very little rain. The fruits are delicious.

BETWEEN Seewee and Behkur is a large deſert over which during three of the ſummer months, there blows the pernicious hot wind, called in Arabia *Semoom*. The river Sind ſome years inclines to the north, and ſometimes to the ſouth, and the villages change accordingly, on which account the houſes are built of wood and ſtone.

THIS Soobah contains three Sircars, ſubdivided into eight Pergunnahs. The meaſured lands are 32,73,932 Beegahs, 4 Biſwahs. Amount revenue 15,14,03619 dams; out of which 6,59,948 dams are Seyurghal. It furniſhes 3,785 cavalry, and 165,650 infantry.

A SUMMARY HISTORY

OF THE

PRINCES, WHO HAVE REIGNED IN MULTAN.

THIS Soobah was alternately governed by the kings of Dehly, the Chiefs of Sind, and the Princes of Ghuzneen.

FROM the conqueſt of Sultan Moozeddeen Sam, it paid tribute to Dehly, till in A.H. 847 under Allaeddeen, the kingdom falling into confuſion, the governors of Provinces enriched themſelves and refuſed obedience to their ſovereign, and a faction in Multan raiſed to the throne of this Soobah Sheikh Youſef Coreiſhy, who had been a ſervant in the moſque of Sheikh Bahaeddeen Zukria. They afterwards depoſed him, but he contrived to eſcape their fury, and came to Dehly, where he preſented himſelf before Sultan Bhelole. The kingdom of Multan was then conferred upon a foreigner with the title of Sultan Mahmood Shah. It is ſaid that this man had given his daughter in marriage to Sheikh Youſef, and upon account of the relationſhip frequented his court, till at length he one night contrived means to deprive him of the throne. During the reign of

Sultan

Sultan Kotebeddeen, Sultan Mahmood Khuljy marched from Malwah to have conquered Multan, but he returned without effecting any thing. According to ſome accounts, Sultan Kotebeddeen was the firſt foreigner who reigned in that Soobah.

SULTAN Bhelole during his reign in Dehly, ſent his ſon Barbuck Shah, with troops to the aſſiſtance of Youſef Sheikh, but they returned unſucceſsful. When Sultan Hoſſain became old and infirm, finding himſelf on that account treated with contempt, he abdicated the throne in favour of his ſon Feeroz Khan, afterwards ſtiled Feeroz Shah, and then went himſelf into retirement. The Vizier Amad ul-Mulk put poiſon into the food of Feeroz Shah, and killed him. Upon this occaſion Sultan Hoſſain reaſcended the throne, but put the whole management of public affairs into the hands of Mahmood Khan, ſon of Sultan Feeroz. When Sultan Hoſſain died, ſome ſay after a reign of 34, whilſt others make it to have been only 30 years, he was ſucceeded by Sultan Mahmood. During his reign the Moghols, made ſeveral incurſions into Hindoſtan, but always returned unſucceſsful. Some artful wicked people by propagating a number of falſe reports, created a miſunderſtanding between Sultan Mahmood, and his old Vizier Baizeed Jam, till at length he was obliged to take to flight, and when he arrived in the territory of Shoor, he read the Khotbah in the name of Sultan Secunder Loody. When Sultan Mahmood died, his infant ſon Sultan Hoſſain was raiſed to the throne. When Mirza Shah Hoſſain came from Tatah and conquered Multan, he beſtowed the government upon Luſhker

Luſhker Khán, who was afterwards diſpoſſeſſed by Mirza Kamran for himſelf. Then Multan was ſucceſſively conquered by Sheer Khán, Seleem Khan, and Secunder Khan.

The Emperor Hemayun when he made the conqueſt of Hindoſtan, added alſo this kingdom to his empire; and now through the royal juſtice the inhabitants enjoy peace and happineſs.

TABLE

TABLE of the MAHOMMEDAN PRINCES who have reigned in MULTAN.

	Reigned.
Youſef Sheikh,	2 years.
Sultan Mahommed Shah,	17 do.
Sultan Kotebeldeen, his ſon,	16 do.
Sultan Huſſen, his ſon,	30 do.
Sultan Feeroz, his ſon,	1 do.
Sultan Huſſen, a ſecond time,	
Sultan Mahommed, ſon of Sultan Feeroz,	27 do.
Sultan Hoſſain, ſon of Sultan Feeroz,	1 do.
Huſſen Shah,	
Mirza Kamran,	
Sheer Khan,	
Seleem Khan,	
Secunder Khan.	

SIRCAR

Lushker Khán, who was afterwards dispossessed by Mirza Kamran for himself. Then Multan was successively conquered by Sheer Khán, Seleem Khan, and Secunder Khan.

The Emperor Hemayun when he made the conquest of Hindostan, added also this kingdom to his empire; and now through the royal justice the inhabitants enjoy peace and happiness.

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Sultan Hoſſain, ſon of Sultan Feeroz,	1 do.
Huſſen Shah,	
Mirza Kamran,	
Sheer Khan,	
Seleem Khan,	
Secunder Khan,	

SIRCAR TATAH.

FORMERLY this was an independent territory, but now it forms a part of the empire. The length from Behkur to Kutch and Mekran is 257 coſe; and the breadth from the town of Budeyan to Bunder Lahry meaſures 100 coſe; and again the breadth from Chundu of Behkur to Beykaneer is 60 coſe. On the eaſt lies Gujerat; on the north Behkur and Seewee; on the ſouth the ſea; and on the weſt Kutch and Mekran. This country is ſituated in the ſecond climate. The city of Tatah lies in Long. 102-30 and Lat. 24-10.

IN ancient times the capital was Brahminabad, which was then a very populous city. The Fort had 1400 baſtions a tenab diſtant from each other; and to this day there are conſiderable veſtiges of this fortification.

ALORE is now called Tatah and Debiel. Here the northern mountains form ſeveral branches, one of which runs to Kandahar; another branch commencing on the ſea-coaſt goes to the town of Kouhbar, where it is called Ramgur, and from thence proceeds to Sewiſtan, where it is called Lukhy. Here are a conſiderable tribe of Belootchees called Kulmany, they are twenty thouſand families, and can raiſe ten thouſand choice cavalry. Camels are bred here. Another chain of mountains runs from Sehwan to Seewee, where it is called Khutter. Here dwell a tribe named Nomurdy, who can raiſe three hundred

dred cavalry and ſeven thouſand infantry. At the Fort of this territory are another tribe of Belootchees named Tehzery, who have a thouſand choice troops. They breed horſes. There is another range one extremity of which is in Kutch, and the other joins to the territory of the Kulmanies, where it is called Kareh. It is inhabited by four thouſand Belootchees.

In this country the winter is ſo temperate that there is no occaſion for furs, and in ſummer, excepting in Sewiſtan, the heat is very moderate. Here are various fine fruits, and the mangoes are remarkably good. A ſmall kind of melon grows wild. Here are alſo a great variety of flowers, their camels are much eſteemed. The inhabitants travel chiefly by water, and they build boats of various conſtructions, and they have not leſs then forty thouſand in number. They hunt the wild Aſs, Hares, Hogs, and the Kotehpateheh; and they are fond of fiſhing.

The Huſbandman divides his crops with government, and he is allowed to keep two thirds. Here are Iron-mines and Salt-pits. Rice is fine, and in abundance. At the diſtance of ſix coſe from Tatah, is a mine of yellow Stone, which is cut in the quarry to any dimenſion, and is uſed in building. The food of the inhabitants is chiefly fiſh and rice. They dry fiſh in the ſun, and make an advantageous trade of it. They alſo extract oil from fiſh, which they uſe in building boats. They have a fiſh called Pulwa, which comes from the ſea into the Indus, and is exceedingly delicious. They have a method of preſerving milk curds for three or four months.

Near

NEAR Seewee is a lake two days journey in length, called Munjoor, upon the ſurface of which the fiſhermen have formed artificial iſlands, where they reſide and carry on their occupation.

ONE of the wonders of this country is the Jiggerkhar, (or *Liver-eater.*) One of this claſs can ſteal away the liver of another by looks and incantations. Other accounts ſay, that by looking at a perſon he deprives him of his ſenſes, and then ſteals from him ſomething reſembling the ſeed of a Pomgranate, and which he hides in the calf of his leg.

THE Jiggerkhar throws on the fire the grain before deſcribed, which thereupon ſpreads to the ſize of a diſh, and he diſtributes it amongſt his fellows to be eaten; which ceremony concludes the life of the faſcinated perſon. A Jiggerkhar is able to communicate his art to another, and which he does by learning him the incantations, and by making him eat a bit of the liver-cake. If any one cut open the calf of the Magician's leg, extract the grain, and give it to the afflicted perſon to eat, he immediately recovers. Thoſe Jiggerkhars are moſtly women. It is ſaid moreover that they can bring intelligence from a great diſtance, in a ſhort ſpace of time; and if they are thrown into a river with a ſtone tied to them, they nevertheleſs will not ſink. In order to deprive any one of this wicked power, they brand his temples, and every joint in his body, cram his eyes with ſalt, ſuſpend him for forty days in a ſubterraneous cavern, and repeat over him certain incantations. In this ſtate he is called *Detchereh.* Although after having undergone this diſcipline he is not able to

deſtroy

deſtroy the liver of any one, yet he retains the power of being able to diſcover another Jiggerkhar, and is uſed for detecting thoſe diſturbers of mankind. They can alſo cure many diſeaſes, by adminiſtring a potion, or by repeating an incantation. Many other marvellous ſtories are told of theſe people.

TATAH is now the fourth Sircar of the Soobah of Multan. From the northern borders of Tatah to Utch is a range of mountains of hard black ſtone, inhabited by various tribes of Belootchees; and on the ſouth, from Utch to Gujerat are ſandy mountains, the reſidence of the Ahſhambehty and other tribes. The country from Behkur to Nuſſubpoor and Amerkote is peopled by the Sowrah, the Jareetcheh and other tribes.

This Soobah contains five ſircars ſubdivided into fifty three Pergunnehs. Amount revenue 6,61,5293 dams.

A SUMMARY HISTORY

OF THE

PRINCES OF TATAH.

In ancient times there lived a Rajah named Sehris whose capital was Alore, and his dominions extended to the eaſt as far as Caſhmeer; on the weſt they were bounded by Mehran; the ſea confined them to the ſouth; and the mountains were the northern extremity. An army from Perſia invaded this kingdom; the Rajah was killed in battle, and the Perſians after plundering every thing that came in their way, returned home. The Rajah was ſucceeded by his ſon Royſahy, who reigned with juſtice, and with the aſſiſtance of his Vizier Ram, reſtored his dominions to a ſtate of proſperity. A Brahmin named Juj, who had travelled, entered into the ſervice of this Vizier, and by exerciſing flattery and deceit, in a ſhort time obtained an office of conſequence, and upon the death of his patron, he ſucceeded him in the Vizarut. He then entered into a criminal connection with the Rajah's wife, but notwithſtanding the various and repeated repreſentations of the nobles upon this ſubject to the Rajah, he would not give credit to them. When the Rajah was lying upon his death-bed, the abandoned wretch, in confederacy with the Ranny, ſent for the leaders of the army ſeparately as if to

conſult

conſult them in private, and then had them deſtroyed one after another by the hands of their enemies. At the death of the Rajah, the Brahmin married his widow, and obtained the throne. Amidſt all his vices, he governed well, and added Kutch and Mekran to his dominions by conqueſt.

During the Khalifat of Omar, he ſent Megheerah Abul Aas with an army from Bahrain to Debeil, but he met with a powerful oppoſition, and was at length killed in battle. The Khalif Oſman employed an intelligent perſon to explore the ſtate of Hindoſtan, whilſt himſelf was preparing an army. But the meſſenger reported 'that a large army would periſh for want of proviſions; whilſt a ſmall number of troops could not hope to make any conqueſt.' One of the Generals of the Khalif Aly conquered ſome parts bordering upon Debeil, but upon receiving intelligence of the Khalif's death, the army withdrew to Mekran. Moawiyah twice ſent Ameer with an army, but many of his troops were ſlain without making any conqueſt. Jüj died after a reign of forty years, and was ſucceeded by his youngeſt ſon Dahir. During the Khalifat of Waleed the ſon of Abdalmalek, Hijaj governor of Irak ſent to Sind Mahommed Coſſim, his couſin and ſon in law, and he fought ſeveral battles with Dahir, who was ſlain in one of them on the 10th of Ramzan, A. H. 99, when Tatah became ſubject to the Moſlems. Mahommed Coſſim, ſent to the Khalif amongſt other captives two of the daughters of Dahir, together with preſents of conſiderable value. The two young Princeſſes, in order to revenge the death of their father, repreſented falſely to the

Khalif,

Khalif, that Mahommed Coſſim had been connected with them. The Khalif hereupon refuſed to have any thing to ſay to them, and falling into a rage, gave orders for Mahommed Coſſim to be ſewed up in a raw hide, and ſent in that condition to court. When the Khalif's mandate arrived at Tatah, Mahommed Coſſim was making preparations for carrying on an expedition againſt Roy Herchund, Rajah of Kinoj; but he paid inſtant obedience to the Khalif's command. When he arrived at court, the Khalif ſhewed him to the daughters of Dahir, who expreſſed great joy upon the occaſion, and ſaid they were ſatisfied at beholding their father's murderer in ſuch a condition. It is aſtoniſhing how the Khalif could iſſue ſuch a cruel order, without poſitive proofs of delinquency. A wiſe prince never ſuffers himſelf to be led away by reports; but exerciſes his circumſpection, and makes diligent inveſtigation, ſeeing that truth is ſcarce and falſhood common; and it behoveth him to be more particularly doubtful of whatever is ſaid to the prejudice of thoſe whom he has diſtinguiſhed by peculiar marks of his favour, as the world in general bear them enmity even without cauſe, and the wicked frequently put on the appearance of virtue, to compaſs the deſtruction of the innocent.

After the conqueſt by Mahommed Coſſim, this country was for ſome time governed by the family of Temeem Anſary. Next it was ruled by the family of Soomrah. Then came the Dynaſty of Seemeh, who eſteemed themſelves of the ſtock of Gemſheed, and each took the name of Jam. Jam Banhuttyeh, was thrice attacked by Sultan Feeroz

roz Shah and defended himself with vigour, till the third invasion, when he was taken prisoner and carried to Delily. The Sultan at first appointed one of his nobles to the government of Sind, but afterwards discovering the virtue and wisdom of Jam, he took compassion upon him, and made him his viceroy in Tatah. At the death of Jam Towghluck, one Mobarek his chamberlain, by means of a faction, managed to get himself raised to the throne. Secunder the son of Jam, was succeeded by Jam the son of Futteh Khan. In the reign of Jam Nunda, an army, headed by Shah Beg Arghoon, come from Kandahar and conquered Seeree. The conqueror appointed his brother Sultan Mahommed governor and then returned to Kandahar. Jam sent an army against Mahommed, and he was slain in battle. Shah Beg invaded Tatah a second time, and having possessed himself of Sehwan and other places, appointed Governors, & then went back to his own country.

In the reign of Jam Feeroz, one Salaheddeen his near relation rebelled, and proving unsuccessful took refuge with Sultan Mahmood of Gujerat. The Sultan gave him a splendid reception, and sent him back with an army. Derya Khan, the vizier of Jam Feeroz betrayed his master, and by his management Salaheddeen got possession of all Sind without fighting a single battle. But sometime afterwards this same Derya Khan returned to the interest of Feeroz, recalled him from his retreat, and at length restored him to his kingdom. But Salaheddeen applied a second time to the king of Gujerat, and again obtaining troops from that monarch, once more gained himself of the Kingdom

kingdom of Tatah. Jam Feeroz fled to Kandahar. Shah Beg joined him with troops, and coming to an engagement near Sehwan, Salaheddeen and his two ſons were ſlain. Thus Feeroz became firmly fixed in his kingdom. In A. H. 929, Shah Beg conquered all Sind, and Jam Feeroz fled to Gujerat, where he gave his daughter in marriage to Sultan Bahader, and became one of his nobles. Shah Beg then reigned in Sind without a competitor. He was the ſon of Meer Zulnoon Beg, commander in chief of the army of Sultan Huſſain Mirza, and he held Kandahar by a feudal tenure. Shah Beg was killed fighting the battles of the ſons of Huſſain Mirza, againſt Shiebuck Khan Uzbuck. Upon his death the government of Kandahar was conferred upon his ſon Reſheed, who was not only famed for valour, but alſo renowned for his ſkill in the ſciences. At his death his ſon Shah Huſſen ſucceeded him, and conquered Multan from Sultan Mahommed. After him Mirza Iſſa, ſon of Abdul Aly Turkhan, ſucceeded him. Pyindah Mahommed being incapable of governing on account of inſanity, the reins of government were held by his ſon Mirza Jany Beg, till the troops of our late Emperor conquered Tatah, when Mirza Jany Beg became a faithful ſubject of the empire.

NAMES

NAMES of the PRINCES who have reigned in TATAH.

THE family of Temeem Anfary, cotemporary with the Khalifs of the houſe of Ommiah.

THE Soomrah family 36 Princes reigned 500 years.

Of the Seehmeh Dynaſty.

Jam Anvar, reigned	3 years & 6 months.
Jam Joona, his brother	4
Jam Banhutteyeh, his ſon	15
Jam Temajee, his brother	13 & ſome months.
Jam Salaheddeen	11 do.
Jam Nizameddeen, his ſon	2 years & ſome days.
Jam Alyſhere Temajee	6 & ſome months.
Jam Keran, his ſon	a day & a half.
Futteh Khan, ſon of Secunder	11 & ſome months.
Towghluck, his brother	28 years.
Mobarek the Chamberlain	three days.
Secunder, ſon of Futteh Khan	1 & 6 months.
Sunjer commonly called Radmun	8 & ſome months.
Jam Nizameddeen commonly called Nunda,	60 & ſome months.
Jam Feeroz, his ſon	12
Jam Salaheddeen, his ſon in law	
Jam Feeroz a ſecond time	

The

THE SOOBAH OF CASHMEER.

It is ſituated partly in the 3d and partly in the 4th climate. It is compoſed of Caſhmeer, Pehkely, Bhembher, Sewad, Bijore, Kandahar, and Zabuliſtan. Formerly it had Ghuzneh, but now it has Cabul for the capital. The length from Kemberdire to Kiſhengung is 120 coſe; and the breadth from 10 to 25 coſe. On the eaſt lies Peeriſtan, and the river Chenab; on the ſoutheaſt Bunkul and the mountains of Jummoo; on the northeaſt great Tibbet; on the weſt Pehkely and Kiſhengung; on the ſouthweſt the territory of Gukher; and on the northweſt little Tibbet. It is encompaſſed on all ſides with lofty mountains. There are twenty ſix roads into it from Hindoſtan, but thoſe of Bhembher and Pehkely are the beſt, being paſſable by horſes. The Bhembher road is much the neareſt, it has ſeveral branches of which the following are very good roads, viz. Huſty, and Wutter, through both of which an army may paſs. Peerpunchal, the road by which his Majeſty has made three Journies to Caſhmeer. If an ox or a horſe be killed upon theſe mountains, there immediately enſues a tempeſt with ſnow and rain.

THE whole of this Soobah repreſents a garden in perpetual ſpring, and the fortifications with which nature has furniſhed it, are of an aſtoniſhing

aſtoniſhing height, ſo that the grand and romantic appearance cannot fail of delighting thoſe who are fond of variety, as well as they who take pleaſure in retirement. The water is remarkably good, and the cataracts are enchantingly magnificent. It rains and ſnows here at the ſame ſeaſons as in Tartary and Perſia, and during the periodical rains in Hindoſtan, here alſo fall light ſhowers. The ſoil is partly marſhy, and the reſt well watered by rivers and lakes. Violets, roſes, narciſſuſes and innumerable other flowers grow wild here. The ſpring and autumn diſplay ſcenes delightfully aſtoniſhing. The houſes which are built of wood, are of four ſtories, and ſome higher, and they are entirely open, without any courtyard. The roofs of the houſes are planted with tulips, which produce a wonderful effect in the ſpring. In the lower apartments are kept the cattle, and lumber; the family live in the ſecond ſtory; and the third and fourth ſtories are uſed for warehouſes. Earthquakes are very frequent here, on which account they do not build their houſes with brick or ſtone, but of wood, with which the country abounds. Here are however many ancient idolatrous temples built of brick and ſtone, ſome of which are in perfect preſervation, and others in ruins. Here are various woollen manufactures, particularly of Shawls, which are carried to all parts of the globe. Although Caſhmeer is populous, and money ſcarce, yet a thief or a beggar is ſcarcely known amongſt them. Excepting cherries and mulberries, they have plenty of excellent fruits, eſpecially melons, apples, peaches and apricots; grapes although in abundance, are but of few kinds, and thoſe indifferent.

In general they let the vines twiſt round the trunks of mulberry trees. The mulberry trees are cultivated chiefly on account of the leaves for the ſilkworms, little of the fruit being eaten. The ſilkworms eggs are brought from Kelut, and little Tibbet, but thoſe of the firſt place are the beſt. The inhabitants chiefly live upon rice, fiſh, freſh and dried, and vegetables; and they drink wine. They boil the rice over night, and ſet it by for uſe for the next day. They dry vegetables to ſerve in the winter. They have rice in plenty, but not remarkably fine. Their wheat which is black and ſmall, is ſcarce; and mowng, barley and nakhud are produced but in ſmall quantity. They have a ſpecies of ſheep, which they call Hundoo, reſembling thoſe of Perſia, the fleſh of which is exceedingly delicious and wholeſome. The inhabitants wear chiefly woollen cloths, an upper garment of which will laſt ſeveral years. Their horſes are ſmall, but hardy, and ſureſooted, and they are very cheap. They breed neither elephants nor camels. Their cows are black and ugly, but yield plenty of milk, of which is made good butter. Every town in this Soobah has as many handicraftſmen, as are to be found in the large cities of other countries. They have no fairs, all their goods being ſold at regular ſhops. In their cities and towns there are niether ſnakes, ſcorpions nor other venemous reptiles. Here is a mountain called Mahadeo, and every place from whence it can be ſeen is free from ſnakes; but the country in general abounds with flies, gnats, bugs and lice. Sparrows are very ſcarce, on account of the general uſe of Pellet-bows. The inhabitants go upon the lakes in

ſmall

small boats to enjoy the diversion of hawking. They have partridges; the elk is also found here, and they train leopards to hunt them. Most of the trade of this country is carried on by water, but men also transport great burthens upon their shoulders. Watermen and carpenters are professions in great repute here. Here dwell a great number of Brahmins.

THE Cashmeerians have a language of their own, but their books are written in the Shanscrit tongue, although the character be sometimes Cashmeerian. They write chiefly upon Tooz, which is the bark of a tree; it easily divides into leaves, and remains perfect for many years. All ancient manuscripts, are written upon this bark, and they make use of a kind of ink which cannot be washed out. Formerly they knew only the Hindoo sciences; but now they study those of other nations. They are predictors and astrologers like the Hindoos. The Mahommedans are partly Sunnies, and others are of the sects of Aly and Noorbukhshy; and they are frequently engaged in wars against each other. Here are many delightful singers, but they want variety. The most respectable people of this country are the Reyshees, who although they do not suffer themselves to be fettered by traditions, are doubtless true worshippers of God. They revile not any other sect, and ask nothing of any one; they plant the roads with fruit trees to furnish the traveller with refreshment; they abstain from flesh; and have no intercourse with the other sex. There are near two thousand of this sect in Cashmeer.

Of

Of Weights and Coins.——In Caſhmeer the tolah, contains ſixteen maſhahs of ſix rutties each. The gold mohur conſiſts of ſixteen dams of ſix rutties each. Theſe mohurs are four rutties more in weight than thoſe of Dehly. *Rubſaſſnu* is a ſmall coin of nine maſhahs. *Punchee*, is a copper coin in value one quarter of a dam; it is alſo called *Kuſſereh*. The *Barahgany* is half of the foregoing. The *Shuchry* is the fourth of the *Barahgany*. Four Kuſſeerehs make one *Hut*; forty *Kuſſeerehs* make one *Saſſnoo*; and one & half *Saſſnoo*, make one *Siccah*. One hundred *Saſſnoos*, make one *lack*, equivalent to 1000 royal dams.

THE Hindoos regard all Caſhmeer as holy land. Forty five places are dedicated to Mahadeo; ſixty four to Biſhen; three to Brahma; & twenty two to Durga. In ſeven hundred places there are carved figures of ſnakes, which they worſhip.

SIRRYNAGUR the capital of Caſhmeer is four farſangs in length. The rivers Behut, Mar & the Lutchmehkul run through it. The one laſt mentioned is dry during part of the year, and the Mar is ſometimes ſo ſhallow that boats cannot paſs through it. This city has for ages been in a flouriſhing ſtate, and abounding with workmen of every denomination. They manufacture beautiful Shawls, and other fine woollen ſtuffs, amongſt which are thoſe called Doomah, and Puttoo*; but of theſe laſt, the beſt are thoſe brought from Tibbet. Meer Syed Aly Hamadany reſided for ſome time in this city, and founded a monaſtry, which remains a monument of his piety.

* coarſe kinds of Shawl

On

On the eaſt ſide of this city, is a high hill called Kouh Soliman. Adjoining to the city are two large lakes, which are always full. The water of thoſe lakes will keep good in jars for a long time.

NEAR the town of Bereng is a long ſtraight in a mountain, in which there is a reſervoir of water ſeven ells ſquare, which the Hindoos conſider as a place of great ſanctity. This reſervoir is dry eleven months in the year, but in the month of Ardibeheſht the water guſhes out from two ſprings. Firſt the water appears in a hole which they call Sundahberary, ſituated in one corner of the reſervoir, and when this is full, the water ſprings up in another corner called Sut-hreyſhy, till at length the reſervoir flows over; after which it immediately begins to decreaſe, and continues doing ſo till it is perfectly dry; and this flux and reflux happens every morning, noon, and evening. When the reſervoir is full of water, people throw into it flowers for the different ſprings, and to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders, the flowers are afterwards found in the particular ſpring to which they were conſigned. But certainly this is an artificial contrivance of the ancients, to entrap the ignorant. Near it is a ſpring which is dry for ſix months continuance; but on a certain day the huſbandmen of that quarter go thither, and make ſacrifices of ſheep and goats, upon which the water guſhes out, and ſupplies the lands of five villages. If the inundation proves exceſſive, they repeat the ſacrifices till the water ſubſides.

HERE

HERE is another ſpring called Kookernag, whoſe water ſatisfies both hunger and thirſt, and it is alſo a remedy for indigeſtion. At a ſmall diſtance from this is another ſpring, in the centre of which is an idol temple of ſtone, a beautiful fabrick. Here in the ſummer devotees ſurround themſelves with fire till they are reduced to aſhes, and think they are thereby pleaſing the deity.

HERE is a ſpring in which is found touchſtone; and to the ſouth of it is a very high mountain where there is an iron mine.

PUNJEERAREH is a town dependent upon Uneej, and which is conſidered to be a very holy place: formerly it was a large city. It has ſeven idol temples, near which is a delightful plain called Nundymurg.

IN PUNPOOR, dependent upon Vehy there are ten or twelve thouſand Beegahs of land covered with Saffron, which during the end of Firverdeen and the month of Ardibeheſht afford a proſpect that would enchant thoſe who are the moſt difficult to pleaſe. They cultivate it after the following manner. After ploughing the ground, they dig it with ſpades, and form the earth into plats, in which they plant the ſaffron roots, which reſemble onions. In the courſe of a month they ſprout. The ſtalk is at firſt white, and when grown to about a fingers breadth it begins to flower, & continues doing ſo till there are eight in number. In the latter end of the month of Mehr the plant is in perfection, and then is about a ſpan high. The flower has ſix petals, of a yellow colour, containing ſix threads, three of which are yellow,

yellow, and three of a deep orange; and theſe threads are the ſaffron. When the plant has done flowering, it bears leaves. It will flower for ſix ſucceſſive years. The firſt year it yields but little ſaffron, but it arrives at perfection in the ſecond year, and continues ſo till the expiration of the ſixth year. At that period they divide the roots, and tranſplant them, for if ſuffered to remain any longer in the ſame ground they degenerate.

In the town of Reyvun are a ſpring and baſon, which are accounted holy; the people believe that the ſaffron ſeed originally came out of this ſpring, and when they commence planting, they come to worſhip at it, pouring in cows milk, which if it ſinks is eſteemed a good omen, but if it floats upon the ſurface of the water, they are filled with apprehenſions for the ſucceſs of the ſaffron.

In the village of Kehrow are three hundred and ſixty ſacred fountains; and here is alſo an iron-mine.

Mirwardoon adjoins to great Tibbet. Here are bred the ſpecies of ſheep called Hundoo, which are uſed for carrying burthens. Near this place is a mountain called Chutterkote, where are ſuch numbers of ſnakes, that nobody can aſcend it. Here is alſo another mountain of difficult aſcent, where is a baſon of water which few people can arrive at, and ſometimes it entirely diſappears. At the foot of the mountain there frequently appear images of Mahadeo, in chryſtal, to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders.

In-

In the vicinity of Ut-cheweel, one of the dependencies of Kuhtar, is a fountain of excellent water, which ſpouts up an ell high. This water is eſteemed a great reſtorative.

In the village of Goonher is a very deep ſpring, ſurrounded with idolatious temples, built of ſtone; when the water decreaſes there appears an image of Mahadeo in ſandel wood.

Near Owler is a very high mountain, which has a ſpring of ſalt water. Here are elks.

Mutten is ſituated upon a raiſed ſpot, where in ancient times there was a large idolatious temple. Here is a ſmall reſervoir, the water of which never decreaſes. Some believe the well of Babal to be at this place, but what is ſhewn for it, is only an excavation without water. At the foot of the eminence is a ſpring, which is formed into a baſon that is full of large fiſh, but out of reſpect for the place, no one meddles with them. On one ſide of the reſervoir is a cave of unfathomable depth.

In Kahwerparah is a ſpring, the water of which flows over oblique ly, with a tremendous noiſe.

At the village of Uſh, in the middle of a mountain, is the retreat of Baba Zeineddeen Reeſhy. It is ſaid that till this recluſe came hither, there was not any water to be found in this mountain, but that a ſtream iſſued out immediately upon his taking up his reſidence here. After dwelling here twelve years, he entered the cave, cloſed the mouth thereof with a large ſtone, and has never ſince been ſeen by any one.

The

THE town of Dutchenpareh, is ſituated at the foot of a mountain on the ſide of great Tibbet, and the ſtream abovementioned paſſes by it. Between great Tibbet and this pergunnah is a cave in which is ſometimes to be ſeen an image in ice called Amernaut, and which is held in great veneration. The image makes its appearance after the following manner: two days before the new moon, there appears in the cave a bubble of ice, which increaſes in ſize every day, till the fifteenth day at which time it is an ell or more in height; then as the moon decreaſes, the image alſo gradually diminiſhes, till at laſt no veſtige of it remains. This congealment the Hindoos regard as the image of Mahadeo, and believe that by worſhipping it, their deſires will be accompliſhed. Near this cave is a rivulet called Amrowty, the clay of whoſe bed is perfectly white; this they eſteem holy, and rub it over their bodies. The ſnow on the mountains of this country never decreaſes, ſo that what with cold, the narrowneſs of the roads and the extreme heights they cannot be paſſed but with the utmoſt difficulty.

IN the village of Dakhamoon is a ſpring, whenever the water thereof becomes turbid, and filth floats upon the ſurface, ſome calamity befalls the country. Near it is a quarry of Solomon's Stone, of which are made plates and diſhes.

THE Pergunnah of Phak abounds with flowers and odoriferous plants. Adjoining to it is a large lake called Dull, one ſide of which is cloſe to the town. On the ſurface of this lake are artificial iſlands, made for the purpoſe of cultivation, and ſometimes robbers will cut

pieces of theſe floating lands, and convey them away to another part of the lake. Sualtu Zeinulabeddeen, conſtructed a dam of ſtone and clay a coſe in length, which extended from the city of Sirrynagur to the Pergunnah of Phak. Near this lake is a ſpring which is a remedy for many diſorders. In the village of T-hed is a moſt delightful ſpot, where it to be ſeen the junction of ſeven ſtreams; and here are many ancient buildings of ſtone. Here is alſo a ſpring which in winter is very hot, and in ſummer very cold.

In the village of Bazwal is a cataract called Shalamar, which falls from the mountain of Shahkote in a ſurprizing manner. Here fiſh are caught in great abundance in wicker baſkets.

In Aiſhahbalary is a ſacred ſpring called Sooryſir, on the ſides of which are idolatrous temples of ſtone. The fountain of Shukernag is dry all the year, excepting that when the ninth day of the month falls on a friday, the water ſprings up in the morning, and continues flowing till the evening; and multitudes of people flock together to partake of the bleſſing.

In the village of Zinabul is a ſpring and baſon, into which people throw walnuts, to know what will be the iſſue of any affair; the walnuts floating is a good omen, and on the contrary if they ſink, it

ed Durgah. When any one wants to
ve againſt him, he fills two veſ-
and the other for his ene-
my.

my. Theſe are left all night in the temple, the doors of which are ſhut. The next day he brings them out with great ceremony, and opens them. The veſſel in which are found flowers and ſaffron denotes ſucceſs to it's owner; and that which is full of ſtraw and rubbiſh portends ill luck to the perſon to whom it belongs. But the following ceremony is more ſurpriſing. If any parties have a diſpute upon a point of right, which is difficult to determine, they ſend two perſons to the temple, each carrying two fowls and two goats. They then give poiſon to the fowls and goats, after which they rub them with their hands, when the animals of him whoſe claim is juſt recover; and thoſe of the other expire.

AT Weerſir is the ſource of the river Béhut with a Baſon meaſuring a jereeb, from whence the water ruſhes out with an aſtoniſhing noiſe, and it is unfathomable. This ſpring is called Weernag; it has a ſtone border, and on the eaſt ſide are temples.

IN Kumber is a fountain called Bewunſindh, which flows during two months in the ſpring, increaſing its ſtream daily.

IN Deoſirberbala is a baſon called Pehloonag, the water from which ruſhes out in a column meaſuring twenty ſquare ells. If any one wiſhes to know whether or not it will be a plentiful ſeaſon, or to diſcover any circumſtance reſpecting his own fortune, he fills an earthen veſſel with rice, writes his name upon one ſide of it, and after cloſing the mouth, throws the veſſel into the baſon. The veſſel ſoon riſes of itſelf to the ſurface of the water, and if upon opening it the rice is

hot

hot and has a fragrant flavour, it is an omen of good luck, but if it appears mixed with ſtraw and rubbiſh it is a bad omen. Here is alſo a delightful rivulet called Wiſſy, iſſuing from a mountain, from the height of two hundred ells, making an aſtoniſhing, noiſe in its deſcent. Frequently devout Hindoos precipitate themſelves down this cataract, and think that by thus ending their lives, they inſure to themſelves reward in the next world.

In Kotehar is a fountain which continues dry for eleven years, and when the planet Jupiter enters the ſign Leo, the water ſprings out on every friday, but is dry all the reſt of the week during that year.

Near the village of Mettelhameh is found the bird called Okar, whoſe feathers are plucked to be worn in the turbans of the nobility. A certain allowance is made by government for the maintenance of thoſe birds in theſe foreſts.

Near Shookroah is a fountain which plays inceſſantly, and is a place of great religious reſort. It never ſnow upon this mountain.

In Nagama is a ſtream called Neelahnag, the baſon of which meaſures forty beegahs, and the water is delightfully clear. This is alſo held ſacred; and many fanatics conſume themſelves with fire on its border. They likewiſe try their fortunes by it in the following manner. A walnut divided into four parts is thrown into the ſpring; if an odd number floats, it is accounted a good omen, and an even number is deemed unlucky. They alſo throw milk into the ſpring, which ſinking indicates good luck, but if it floats the omen is bad. In ancient

ent times there was found in this ſpring a book entitled Neelmut, containing a particular deſcription of Caſhmeer, with the hiſtory of this place of worſhip. It is aſſerted that at the bottom of this ſpring there is a large inhabited city, and that Burreo Shah, a Brahmin, went and remained there two or three days, and on his return gave a wonderful deſcription of it.

IN the town of Parwa is a ſpring, in which lepers bathe themſelves every ſunday morning, and are thereby cleanſed. Adjoining to this is a plain remarkable for fattening the cattle that graze upon it.

IN the Pergunnah of Iytch in the village of Hulthul, is a tree of which if the ſmalleſt twig be ſhaken, it agitates the whole tree from the very root.

LAR adjoins to the mountains of great Tibbet; to the north of it, is the loftieſt mountain in Caſhmeer, and which is of very difficult aſcent. At the foot of it are two ſprings two ells diſtant from each other, the water of one of which is cold, and of the other hot. They are both held ſacred, and the Hindoos ſome times devote their lives here. On the middle of the mountain is a very large lake into which the Hindoos throw the aſhes of their dead, conſidering it the ſureſt way of approaching the deity. If the fleſh of any animal falls into the lake, there immediately ariſes a ſtorm of ſnow and rain. In this vicinity is a rivulet called the Sind, which has its ſource in great Tibbet; the water is ſo clear that the fiſh are viſible, and they ſtrike them with iron ſpears

SHAHEE-

SHAHEBEDDEENPOOR is ſituated on the Behut, whoſe banks are planted with plane trees. At this town the rivers Behut and Sind unite their ſtreams. In Teelahmoolah is a ſpot of ground about one hundred beegahs in extent, which during the time of the rains is inundated: when the water ſubſides, and the mud is almoſt dry, the inhabitants take ſticks about an ell in length, which they work about in the mud and find large fiſh, and great quantities of little fry.

IN Sutpoor is a baſon of water, that is unfathomable, and to which the Hindoos pay adoration. There is another place of worſhip called Bhooteeſir, dedicated to Mahadeo; thoſe who come to this place to worſhip hear ſtrange noiſes, without being able to diſcover from whence they ariſe.

AT Ghoyahhamoo, adjoining to little Tibbet is a large lake called Ouller, meaſuring twenty eight coſe in circumference, and into which the river Behut empties itſelf.

IN the middle of this lake, Sultan Zeinulabeddeen built a magnificent palace, which is called Zienlunk. They ſink in the lake boats filled with ſtones and branches of trees, and after letting them remain under water for three or four months, draw them up with ropes, and by this means take great quantities of fiſh. Wild fowl are alſo caught on this lake.

NEAR the village of Ahſen are hunted great numbers of Elks that come to the lake.

ADJOINING to Matchhamoo is an iſland covered with trees, and whenever the trees are ſhaken by the wind, the iſland is alſo agitated.

AT Purriſpoor are fields of ſaffron. Here ſtood a lofty idolatrous temple, which was deſtroyed by Secunder, the father of Zeinulabeddeen. In the ruins was found a plate of copper with an inſcription in the Hindoovy language, purportnig that after the expiration of 1100 years, the temple ſhould be deſtroyed by a perſon named Secunder.

TURREHGONGY in the Pergunnah of Kamraj, was the reſidence of the princes of the Chuck tribe. Here is a ſpring called Chetternag, the water of which is very wholeſome, and in the centre of the ſpring, is a very ancient ſtone building. In this ſpring are very large fiſh, but whoever catches them ſuffers ſome misfortune.

ADJOINING to Gurgong is a paſs, called Sowyum, at the extremity of which is a ſpot of ground meaſuring ten Jereebs. When the planet Jupiter enters the ſign Leo, for a month's continuance the ſoil of this place is ſo intenſely hot, that it deſtroys the trees; and if a kettle be ſet upon the ground it will boil. Belonging to it is a well inhabited town; the paſs to which coming from Kamraj joins on one ſide to Caſhghur. On the weſt lies Puckely, where gold is found after the following manner. In the ſtream of the river they ſpread goat ſkins with long hair, faſtening them down with ſtones, ſo that the water cannot move them. After two or three days, they take up the ſkins, and expoſe them to the ſun. When they are perfectly dry, they ſhake them, and obtain grains of gold, ſome of which will weigh

weigh three tolahs. Another pafs called Goolkut joins to Puckely, and leads to Caſhghur. Here gold is obtained by waſhing the earth.

At the diſtance of twelve coſe from Hahyhamoo, is a river called Pudmutty, which comes from the territory of Dawurd. Gold is found in the ſands of this river. On its banks is an idolatrous temple of ſtone, dedicated to Durga. On the eight tith of Shuckulputch † the temple ſhakes in an aſtoniſhing manner.

The revenues of this Soobah, are collected by eſtimate, and the crops divided with government, it not being cuſtomary in any part of this country to demand by meaſurement, or to receive money, excepting for a ſmall part of the Syerjehat. ‡

Every coin, and even manufactures are eſtimated in Kherwars of rice. Although formerly government was ſaid to take only a third of the produce of the ſoil, yet in fact the huſbandman, was not left in the enjoyment of near one half; but his Majeſty has now commanded that the crops ſhall be equally divided between the huſbandman and the ſtate.

Cazy Aly fixed the revenues at 30,63,050 Kherwars, and 11 Tureks; the Kherwar being eſtimated at 3 Maunds, and 8 ſeers, of Akberſhah.

They have a weight of two dams, called Pul, and they alſo make uſe of the half, and the fourth of this weight. Seven and a half of theſe Puls make a ſeer; four ſeers are a mun; four muns are a turek;

† Vide Vol. I. page 331. ‡ Vide Vol. I. page 351.

royal

royal ſeers. Having taken the medium prices for ſeveral years, the Kherwar turned out 29 dams, and this rate was fixed for the receipt of the revenues in *grain*; and the *money* Kherwar was left at $13\frac{1}{2}$ dams. By this mode of calculation the amount revenue came to 7,46,70,0$\frac{1}{2}$11 dams, out of which 90,1663 Kherwar, 8 tureks were paid in money, and were equivalent to 1,20,22,183 dams. The revenue fixed by Aſof Khan is 30,79,543 Kherwar, out of which 10,15,330$\frac{1}{2}$ Kherwars are in money. His Majeſty granted a general remiſſion of all Baj and Tumgha,* which deductions amounted to 67,8$\frac{2}{4}\frac{1}{2}$ Kherwar, or 8,98400 dams; and for the farther eaſe of the huſbandman, the Kherwar was increaſed in value five dams. Although Aſof Khan's ſettlement exceeds that of Cazy Aly 16,392 Kherwars 5 tureks; yet by calculating at the preſent rate the amount to be collected is actually leſs 8,6034$\frac{1}{2}$ dams, becauſe the Cazy overated the money Kherwar.

According to the rental depoſited in the royal archives by Cazy Aly, Caſhmeer contains forty one Pergunnahs, whilſt Aſof Khan's, ſtatement makes out only thirty eight. This difference proceeds from Cazy Aly having made two diviſions of Pergunnah Kamraj, under the names of Kerna and Derow; and alſo by forming into two parcels the pergunnah commonly called Syer Mowaza. The Cazy gave the name of pergunnah Havelly to forty villages on the ſide of Meraj, and eight villages in the Kamraj quarter he left without any denomination.

* Vide Vol. I. pages 350, & 375.

THE ancients divided Caſhmeer into two parts only, calling the eaſtern diviſion Meraj, and the weſtern diviſion Kamraj.

THERE are now but few troops in Caſhmeer, the native ſtanding army being only 4892 cavalry and 92,420 Infantry.

KINGS

AYEEN AKBERY.

KINGS of CASHMEER.

TABLE I.

Fifty three Princes, reigned 1266 years.

Owgnund. — Damuder. — Bal.

After these reigned thirty five Princes, whose names are forgotten.

Loo. — Aſhowg.
Kiſhen. — Jelowk.
Kehgunder. — Damuder.
Serendir. — Beyſhek.
Gowdher. — Zeſhek. } three brothers.
Suren. — Kenſhek.
Jennek. — Abehmun.
Teyjeenir.

TABLE II.

TABLE II.

Twenty one Princes, reigned 1015 years and 29 days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.		Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Rajah Kenund —	35			Merhkul — —	70		
Bikhun — —	53			Bek — —	63	0	13
Inderjeet — —	35	6		Kutnund — —	30		
Rawen — —	30			Viſſnund — —	52	2	
Beebeekhun —	35	6		Nir — —	60		
Nerkh, called alſo Kher	39	9		Uj — —	60		
Sideh — —	60			Kubāret — —	60	0	6
Adutbeelabeh —	30	6		Kurren — —	57	0	11
Hirnya — —	37	7		Nurundrawut —	36	3	10
Hirenkul — —	60			Jewdiſhter — —	48	0	10
Ebiſkeh — —	60						

TABLE III.

Six Princes, reigned 192 years,

	Ys.		Ys.
Pertaubadut ſaid by ſome to be a deſcendant of Bickermadut	32	Bejeery — — —	8
Juggook — —	32	Chunder — —	37
Bunjir — —	36	Ariraj — — —	47

TABLE IV.

TABLE IV.

Ten Princes reigned 592 years, 10 months and 1 day.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.		Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Megdahen grandſon of Jewdiſhter	34			Jewdiſhter	39	3	
Sereſhſain	30			Lekhmen, called alſo Runadut	13		
Heren	30	2		Kernadut	300		
Materkunt, Brahmin	4	9	1	Beckermadut	42		
Pirwirſein	63			Baladut	36		

TABLE V.

Seventeen Princes reigned 257 years, 5 months, and 26 days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.		Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Dirleyir Dirwun, ſon in law of Baladut	36			Sungranund	7	0	0
Pertaubadut	50			Jeyanund	31		
Chundranund	8	8		Jujnund	ſome months		
Taranund	4	0	24	Lultanund	12		
Lultadut	36	7	11	Sungramanund	37		
Kulyanund	1	0	15	Briſput	12		
Bijradut	7			Ajeyanund	36		
Pertoobanund	4	1		Anunkanund	3		
				Abalanund	2	0	0

TABLE VI.

TABLE VI.

Fifteen Princes reigned 89 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.		Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Aduntderma —	28	3	3	Jikkerderma — —	10	1	15
Sunkerderma —	18	8	19	Soor derma —	1		
Gopaulderma —	2			Barteh, a ſecond time —	1	4	
Sungut — — —			10	Jikker derma, a ſecond time			6
Ranny Sogundrah, mother of Gopaul —	2			Sunker derma — —	3		
				Jikkerderma, a third time			3
Barteh — —	15	0	10	Unmunt derma —	2	2	
Nerjetderma —	1	1	0	Soor derma, a ſecond time			6

TABLE VII.

Ten Princes reigned 64 years, 3 months and 14 days.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.		Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Jeſſgeerdeo, who was originally a peaſant —	9			Abhemun —	14		
Poorunt — — —			1	Nundkunt — —	1	1	9
Sungram deo —	6	6	7	Tirbhown — —	2	0	6
Birdkunt, who was originally a peaſant —	1	4		Bhimkunt — —	4	3	20
Khimkunt, his ſon —	8	6		Dudda Ranny, mother of Abhemun —	23	6	

TABLE VIII.

[illegible] VIII. MOHMUD SAHEB-UD-DEEN

Twenty seven Princes, reigned 351 years, 6 months, and 17 days.

	Ys.Ms.Ds.		Ys.Ms.Ds.
Sungram, nephew of Dud- da Ranny — —	2	Hermanck — —	9 6 10
Hurray — —	22	Dunjiey — —	7 2
Anunt — —	5 5	Behtydeo — —	9 4 17
Kulusslder —	26	Bussideo — —	18 13
Ungrus — — —	22	Jugdeo — —	14 2
Hurrus — —	12	Rajdeo — —	23 3 7
Utchul — —	10 4 2	Sungramdeo —	16 10
Ruddeh, one of the murderers of Utchul }	one night and three hours.	Ramdeo — —	21 1 13
		Letchmendeo —	13 3 12
		Seemehdeo — —	14 5 27
		Seenehdeo — —	19 3 26
Sulhen, Utchul's brother	3 27	Runjun Tibbety, a native of Tibbet }	10 & some mo.
Seetel — —	7 10	Adundeo — —	15 2 10
Behkyajir — —	6 12	Ranny Kotadevy, wife of Adundeo }	6 15
Seetel, a second time —	2 3		
Jysingh — — —	27		

MAHOMMEDAN

MAHOMMEDAN PRINCES, who have reigned in CASHMEER.

TABLE IX.

Thirty two Princes, reigned 282 years, 5 months, and 1 day.

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Sultan Shumſeddeen, who was in the ſervice of Seneh deo	2	11	25
Sultan Jemſheer, his ſon	1	10	
Allaeddeen, ſon of Shumſeddeen	12	8	13
Sultan Shahabeddeen, ſon of Shumſeddeen	20		
Sultan Kotebeddeen, ſon of Shumſeddeen	15	5	2
Sultan Secunder ſurnamed Sunkar, ſon of Kotebeddeen	22	9	6
Aly Shah, ſon of Secunder	6	9	
Sultan Zeinulabeddeen, ſon of Secunder	52		
Sultan Hajy Hyder Shah, ſon of Zeinulabeddeen	1	2	
Sultan Haſan Khan, ſon of Hyder Shah	12		5
Sultan Mahommed Shah, ſon of Sultan Haſan	2	7	
Futteh Shah, grandſon of Zeinulabeddeen	9	1	
Sultan Mahommed Shah, a ſecond time	9		9
Sultan Futteh Shah, a ſecond time	1	1	
Sultan Mahommed Shah, a third time	11	11	11
Sultan Ibrahim, ſon of Mahommed Shah	8	25	
Sultan Nazek Shan, ſon of Futteh Shah	1		
Sultan Mahommed Shah, a fourth time	34	8	10
Sultan Shumſeddeen, ſon of Mahommed Shah	10		

Iſmail

	Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Iſmail Shah, ſon of Sultan Mahommed	2	9	
Bazek Shah, a ſecond time	13	9	
Iſmail Shah, a ſecond time	1	5	
Mirza Hyder Gurgan	10		
Nazek Shah, a third time	1		
Ghazi Khan, ſon of Kajee Chuck	10	6	
Huſſain Chuck, brother of Ghazi Khan	6	10	
Aly Chuck, brother of Ghazi Khan	8		9
Youſef Shah, ſon of Aly Chuck	1		8
Syed Mobarek Shah, who was one of the nobles of Youſef Shah			25
Luker Chuck, grandſon of Kajee Chuck	1	2	
Youſef Shah, a ſecond time	5	3	
Yacoub Khan, ſon of Youſef Shah	1	11	

Altogether one hundred and ninety-one Princes reigned 4169 years, 11 months and 9 days.

A SUMMARY HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF CASHMEER.

THE firſt time that his Majeſty led his victorious ſtandards into this region of perpetual ſpring, the natives preſented him with a book called Raj Turungee, written in the Shanſcrit language, and containing the hiſtory of the princes of Caſhmeer, for upwards of four thouſand years back. His Majeſty, who is ever the patron of learning, commanded ſome proficients in the Shanſcrit tongue to tranſlate this hiſtory into the Perſian language. In this hiſtory it is ſaid, that in the early ages of the world all Caſhmeer, excepting the mountains, was covered with water, and was then called Suttyſir. Sutty is the wife of Mahadeo, and Sir ſignifies a reſervoir. The ſpace of one of the days of Brahma conſiſts of fourteen Munounters, each of which compriſes ſeventy Kulps; and ſeventy quadrupel Jowgs are equal to one Kulp. Down to this preſent time, which is the fortieth year of his Majeſty's reign, there have elapſed from the period at which Caſhmeer became inhabited, twenty-ſeven Kulps of the ſeventh Munounter, three Jowgs of the twenty-eighth Kulp, and of the fourth Jowg, four thouſand ſeven hundred and one ſolar years.

WHEN

WHEN the water had ſubſided, Kuſhup, renowned for the auſterity of his manners, firſt brought the Brahmins to inhabit this country. Afterwards, when the number of the people had greatly encreaſed, it became neceſſary for them to have a ruler; and having called a general aſſembly for determining upon this point, they then elected for their king one famous for his virtues: and from that period monarchy became eſtabliſhed amongſt them, and continued in force till the commencement of the reign of Owgnund, which is placed 4444 years prior to this day. This Owgnund was killed by the hands of Bulbehder, Kiſhen's elder brother, in a battle that was fought at Mehtra between Kiſhen and Jeraſindeh, Rajah of Bahar. In conſequence thereof, as ſome of the relations of Kiſhen were going to a marriage-feaſt at Kandahar, Damoodèr, the ſon of Owgnund, in order to revenge the death of his father, attacked them with an army on the banks of the Sind, and loſt his life in the action. His wife had been foretold by the aſtrologers, that the child with whom ſhe was then pregnant would be a ſon. Upon him Kiſhen beſtowed the kingdom of Caſhmeer. After him reigned in ſucceſſion thirty-five tyrannic princes, whoſe names are entirely forgotten.

LOO was a juſt prince. He founded in Kamraj the city of Looloo, veſtiges of which are to be ſeen at this day. It is ſaid that the buildings in this city were eighty crore in number.

ASHOWG, the nephew of Rajah Jenneh, eſtabliſhed, during his reign, the Brahminy rites, and ſubſtituted in their ſtead thoſe of

Jyen-

Jyén. This prince ruled with equity. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Rajah Jelowk, who carried his conqueſts to the ſea-ſhore. On his return to Caſhmeer, he brought with him from Kinoje (at that time the capital of Hindoſtan) many learned and wiſe men, out of which number he ſelected ſeven to preſide over the following departments. 1. The adminiſtration of juſtice. 2. The revenues. 3. The treaſury. 4. The army. 5. Commerce. 6. Controul of the houſehold. 7. Aſtrology and alchymy. It is ſaid, that this aſtrologer had at his command a large ſnake, upon whoſe back he travelled great diſtances by water. He ſometimes appeared as an old man, and at other times he ſeemed to be a youth. Many other wonderful ſtories are told of him. During the reign of Jelowk the doctrine of Bowdh was tolerated.

Damooder (the ſecond) is ſaid by ſome to have been the deſcendant of Aſhowg; and others make him of another family. He was a pious prince; but having offended a devotee, he was, at his curſe, transformed into a ſnake.

In the reign of Rajah Nerkh, the Brahmins got the better of the followers of Bowdh, and burnt down their temples.

Mehrkul was a ſhameleſs tyrant; but heaven permitted him to make conſiderable conqueſts. As he was deſcending an eminence, which is known by the name of Huſtywutter, an elephant having ſlipped and fallen down, uttered doleful cries. He delighted with beholding the diſtreſs of the poor animal, and commanded an hundred

dred others to be precipitated and destroyed in like manner. From this circumstance the height obtained its present name; *Hussy* signifying an *elephant*, and *Wutter* meaning *injury*. During his reign a large stone appeared in one of the rivers of Gashmeer, and entirely blocked it up; and whatever was cut away from it in the day-time grew again in the course of the night. The workmen gave over in despair. Then a voice was heard proclaiming, that if a virtuous woman would lay her hand upon the stone, it would disappear. Orders were issued accordingly, and they brought woman after woman, who touched it without producing any effect. The Rajah put to death the women for their incontinency, their children for being bastards, and the husbands for permitting the wickedness, till at length three millions of persons were massacred. At length the miracle was performed by the hand of a woman, who was a potter. At last Rajah Mehrkul was seized with a fit of sickness, when he threw himself into a fire, and was burnt to death.

RAJAH KUBARET governed with wisdom and justice, and made considerable conquests. Throughout his dominions no one was suffered to take away the life of any animal, all ranks of people being commanded to abstain from eating flesh. The temple which is now standing upon Solomon's mountain, was founded by this monarch's Vizier.

RAJAH JEWDISHTER commenced his reign with justice; but shortly after gave himself up to sensual gratifications, and following evil advice became such an insufferable tyrant, that the Kings of Hindostan

Hindoſtan and Tibbet, formed an alliance againſ
chiefs of Caſhmeer encouraged thereby, threw

In the reign of Rajah Bunjir, whilſt t
was a fall of ſnow which totally deſtroyed
oned a terrible famine.

Rajah Chunder was bleſt with a Vizier, endo
and fidelity; but the wicked envying his virtues, pr
vourable reports regarding him. On theſe occaſions
generally ſtaggered in their opinions, and make no uſe of
ſon, forgetting every thing, which they have read in Hiſt
the direful effects of envy. Thus Rajah Burjin gave ear to
ſtories fabricated againſt his Vizier, and diſmiſſed him from hi
office. The faithful Vizier bore his diſgrace with the utmoſt ſub-
miſſion; but his enemies, not ſatisfied with what they had com-
paſſed againſt him, repreſented to the Rajah, that he was plotting
to raiſe himſelf to the throne; and the deluded Prince ordered him
to be crucified. A ſhort time after the execution, the Vizier's Peer *
paſſed by the corps, and read it decreed in his forehead as follows:
"That he ſhould be diſmiſſed from his office, be ſent to priſon,
"and then crucified; but that after all, he ſhould be reſtored to
"life, and obtain the kingdom." Aſtoniſhed at what he beheld,
he took down the body from the croſs, and carried it to a ſecret
place. Here he was inceſſantly offering up prayers to heaven for

* Spiritual Guide.

tho

the reſtoration of his life, till one night the aerial ſpirits aſſembled together, and reſtored the body to life, by repeating incantations. He ſhortly after mounted the throne, but deſpiſing worldly pomp, ſoon abdicated it.

MEGDAHEN was renowned for his virtues; and conquered Hindoſtan as far as the ſea ſhore.

RAJAH HEREN died without iſſue, when the nobles of Caſhmeer ſubmitted themſelves to the government of Bickermajeet, Rajah of Hindoſtan.

RAJAH MATERKUNT was originally a Caſhmeerian Brahmin, in a private ſtation. Rajah Bickermajeet, charmed with his wiſdom and virtue, gave him a ſum of money to enable him to travel to his own country, with a letter addreſſed to the nobles there; and he was commanded to go without any companion. The Brahmin, with a heavy heart, repaired to Caſhmeer, and delivered the Rajah's letter. In it was written, "I am indebted to the "bearer of this for many ſervices, and he has experienced a variety "of cares and diſappointments. On receipt of this letter, commit "to his charge the government of Caſhmeer; and, as you dread "our royal diſpleaſure, yield him obedience." The nobles of Caſhmeer called a council to deliberate upon the occaſion, when it was reſolved to obey the mandate.

RAJAH PERWERSEIN was a private perſon in Hindoſtan, till a religious perſon foretold that he would be a monarch. Upon which he went to Nuggerkote, and poſſeſſed himſelf of that place.

MATERKUNT

MATERKUNT abdicated the throne of Caſhmeer in favour of Perwerſein, and came to Benares, where he led a private life.

RAJAH PERWERSEIN was a good prince. He built Sirrynagur, the capital of Caſhmeer, which is ſaid to have then contained three millions ſix hundred thouſand houſes. He poſſeſſed unbounded liberality; as an inſtance of which, he ſent to Materkunt eleven years revenue of Caſhmeer, to be diſtributed by him amongſt the needy.

RAJAH RUNADUT ruled with juſtice, and made conſiderable conqueſts. Near Cuſhtwar, on the river Chenab, he went into a cave, accompanied by many of his relations and courtiers, and they were never heard of more. Many wonderful ſtories are related of this adventure.

RAJAH BALADUT reigned over Hindoſtan, and extended his dominions to the ſea-ſhore.

IN the reign of Rajah Chundranund, a Brahminy woman came to ſue for juſtice againſt the unknown murderer of her huſband. The Rajah demanded, whether ſhe had reaſon to ſuſpect any one of the deed. She replied, that her huſband was a man of a very fair character, and that ſhe had never known any one bear him ill-will, excepting one man, with whom he was continually diſputing upon points of philoſophy. This perſon being brought before the Rajah, denied the charge; and the wife was not ſatisfied with the cauſe being determined by the ordeal trial, from the dread that he might

eſcape

escape by the means of witchcraft. The Rajah was so much perplexed how to decide upon the case, that he could neither eat nor sleep. At length he saw, in a dream, a sage, who taught him an incantation, which he should utter over a heap of rice-flour, and then scatter the meal upon the ground, and direct the suspected person to walk over it; That if there appeared upon the meal the impression of the feet of two persons, then the accused was certainly the murderer. When the Rajah awoke, he did as the vision had commanded him; and the Brahmin was proved guilty. But since it is not lawful to take away the life of a Brahmin, even for murder, an image was made in iron, resembling a man without a head, with which he was branded on the forehead.

RAJAH LULITADUT was a glorious prince, and gave great attention to the prosperity of his kingdom; and, with the divine assistance, he conquered Iran, Turan, Fars, Hindostan, Khatai, and almost all the rest of the habitable world. He died in the northern mountains. It is said, that, at the curse of a holy man, he was transformed into stone. There are other marvellous stories of him too tedious for relation.

RAJAH AGEYANUND extended his dominions by conquest, and was so exceedingly bountiful, that he bestowed in charity, at Benaris, ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine horses, together with necessaries of every kind for the needy. One day the Rajah asked an old man, whether his own armies or those of

Rajah Lultahdut were moſt numerous? The old man replied, "In your army there are only 80,000 Sukpals*, and in that of your grandfather were 125,000 of theſe carriages; from whence the complete ſtrength of each may be calculated." Rajah Ajeyanund having carried his victorious arms to a great diſtance from his capital, Juj, his wife's brother, erected the ſtandard of rebellion; and the Omrahs of Caſhmeer, from the dread of what might otherwiſe befal their wives and children, eſpouſed his cauſe. The Rajah, when informed of this, repaired immediately to Bengal, and, with the aſſiſtance of the troops of that country, repoſſeſſed himſelf of his throne, Juj being ſlain in battle.

Rajah Lultanund delighted in the company of mean people and idle jeſters, whereby he gave great offence to the wiſe and experienced nobility. His Vizier continually gave him good advice; but finding at length that it availed nothing, went into retirement.

Rajah Sunkerderma conquered Gujerat, Sind, and afterwards the Dekhan; but reſtored the latter to its former monarch. In the commencement of his reign he governed equitably; but in the end proved a tyrant.

In the reign of Jeſſgeerdeo, a Brahmin, who had loſt a purſe containing a hundred gold mohurs, was ſo overcome with grief at the misfortune, that he was going to kill himſelf. The thief hearing this, went to him and ſaid, "If I find the purſe, how much of the

* Sukpal is a kind of Palkee.

"money

"money will you be satisfied with?" He answered, "Whatever "you please." The thief brought him ten gold mohurs. The Brahmin enraged hereat, ran to demand justice from the Rajah, relating to him what had happened. The Rajah summoned the thief, and ordered him to return ninety mohurs, saying, that he was only entitled to ten mohurs, the reward for finding the purse.

SEENEHDEO had in his service one Shahmeer, a Mahommedan, who carried his genealogy up to Arjunpandu. During the reign of this prince, Zuljoo, the paymaster of the troops of the King of Kandahar, rebelled; and after plundering the whole of that kingdom, betook himself to the narrow passes in the mountains, from whence he made frequent inroads upon the peasants, extorted money from them; and in order to ingratiate himself with the Rajah, sent him considerable presents. At length the Rajah marched to join Zuljoo, who came out of his retreat, and returned to Kandahar. Many of the Rajah's troops were buried in the snow in the mountains. Also during the reign of Seenehdeo, Runjun, son of the King of Tibbet, invaded Cashmeer, and committed great depredations. Upon the death of Seenehdeo, he established himself on the throne, and ruled with wisdom and justice. He appointed Shahmeer, above mentioned, his Vizier; and was by him converted to the Mahommedan faith.

RAJAH ADUNDEO dying, Shahmeer married his widow; and in A. H. 742, caused the Khotbah to be read, and the coin to be struck

ſtruck in his own name, aſſuming the title of Sultan Shumſeddeen. He exacted from the huſbandman only a fourth of the produce of the ſoil. Before he came to Caſhmeer, it was revealed to him in a dream, that he ſhould obtain the kingdom.

Sultan Allaheddeen, during his reign made it a law, that a widow convicted of want of chaſtity, ſhould not enjoy her deceaſed huſband's eſtate.

Sultan Shahabeddeen, a wiſe and upright prince, conquered Tibbet, Nuggerkote, and other countries.

In the reign of Sultan Kotebeddeen, Meer Syed Aly Hamadany came to Caſhmeer, and was treated with great reſpect by the Sultan.

Sultan Secunder was a rigid Mahommedan, putting to death thoſe who refuſed to become converts to the faith, and he deſtroyed all the conſiderable idolatrous temples. Timur when he conquered Hindoſtan, ſent him ten elephants. The Sultan wiſhed to have had an interview with Timur, and ſet out from Caſhmeer for that purpoſe; but hearing on the way, that it had been reported to Timur, that he was bringing with him thirty thouſand horſes for a preſent, he made an excuſe and went back again.

Aly Shah abdicated the kingdom in favour of Zeinulabeddeen, and ſet out upon a pilgrimage to Mecca; but loſing his reſolution,

resolution, and following ill advice, returned to Cashmeer without visiting Mecca, and with the assistance of the King of Jummoo, again possessed himself of the kingdom. Zeinulabeddeen returned to Punjab, where he formed an alliance with Jesserut Gowhker. Hereupon Aly Shah collected together a large army, marched to Punjab, where a great battle was fought, in which Aly Shah was put to flight, and Zeinulabeddeen regained the kingdom of Cashmeer. Jesserut then took leave of Zeinulabeddeen, and marched to Dehly, where being defeated in battle by Sultan Beloel, he returned to Cashmeer; but with the Sultan's army, he conquered all Punjab. The Sultan subdued Tibbet and Sind. He was a very wise Prince, and never persecuted any one on account of religion. He was honored and respected by all ranks of his subjects, who unanimously bestowed upon him the title of Willee (or *Saint*). He is also said to have possessed the power of transmigrating his soul into any body he pleased; and he predicted that during the reign of one of the Princes of the Chuck tribe, the kingdom should be transferred from the hands of the natives to the Monarchs of Hindostan; and this prediction after a long period was accomplished. Such was his beneficence and love of his subjects, that he abolished the poll tax which was used to be levied from the Hindoos, forbade oxen being slain, and entirely abolished all taxes, together with the custom of offerings and presents of every kind. He enlarged the Jereeb, in favour of the husbandmen: and supported his expences by the

produce

produce of certain copper mines. He always presided in person in the courts of justice, and resolved difficult points. Robbers he put in chains, and employed them upon public works. His humanity made him prohibit hunting; and he himself never eat any flesh. He translated many books from the Arabic, Persian, Cashmeerian, and Shanscrit languages. Under his reign musicians came to Cashmeer, from Iran and Turan, amongst whom were from Khorasan Oudee, the scholar of the well known Khajeh Abdulcader of Khorasan, and Mulla Jemmeel, who was inimitable both in Musie and Painting. Sultan Abuseyed Mirza sent to Zeinulabeddeen from Khorasan presents of Arabian horses, and Bokhty camels. Sultan Belole Loody, monarch of Dehly, and Sultan Mahmood, King of Gujerat, also formed alliances with him.

When Sultan Hussen came to the kingdom, he led an army into Punjab, fought several battles against Tatar Khan, and plundered, and laid waste the country.

When Futteh Shah sat upon the throne, Meer Shums, one of the disciples of Shah Cossim Anwar, came from Irak to Cashmeer, and taught the tenets of Noor-Buckhshy; the first introduction there of the doctrine of the *Sheis*.

At the time that Mohammed Shah regained the kingdom a third time, by the help of Secunder, the Emperor Baber undertook the conquest of Hindostan.

In

In the reign of Sultan Ibraheim Abdal, it was repreſented to Baber, that Caſhmeer would be an eaſy conqueſt. Baber ſent thither Aly Beg, Mahommed Khan, and Mahmood Khan. They were at firſt victorious; but the inſurrections of the natives would not allow them to eſtabliſh themſelves there: they therefore accepted of a contribution in money, and left the country. Nazek Shah hereupon obtained the kingdom.

When Mahommed Shah was reſtored to his kingdom the fourth time, the Emperor Humayun was upon the throne. Mirza Kamran commanded at that time in Lahoor; and thoſe who were well acquainted with Caſhmeer, aſſured him it would prove an eaſy conqueſt. He, guided by their advice, ſent thither Mehrum Kowkeh, who, with the aſſiſtance of ſome of the natives, ſubdued Caſhmeer. This Kowkeh exerciſing great tyranny, the people roſe againſt him, and the Moghul chiefs were obliged to ſue for quarter, and return to their own country.

In A. H. 930, Sultan Syed Khan, King of Caſhghur, ſent his ſon Secunder Khan, and one Mirza Hyder, with an army of ten thouſand men, who entered Caſhmeer by the way of Tibbet and Lar. They committed great depredations, but returned in a ſhort time upon terms of compromiſe.

In A. H. 948, Mirza Hyder was ſent again into Caſhmeer by the Emperor Humayun, and, by the help of ſome natives, conquered the whole of that country, and alſo a part of Great Tibbet.

Khafee

Khajee Chuck came into Hindoſtan, and obtained aſſiſtance from Sheer Khan. He afterwards fought Mirza Hyder, but was defeated; and Mirza eaſily prevailed upon the Caſhmeerians to read the Khotbah, and ſtrike the coin in the name of the Emperor Hemayun, inſtead of that of Nazek Shah.

SIRCAR PUCKELY

Measures in length 55 and in breadth 25 coſe. On the eaſt lies Caſhmeer; on the north Kenore; on the ſouth the territory of the Gehker Tribe; and on the weſt is Attock Benaris. Timcor left a ſmall number of troops to keep poſſeſſion of this quarter, and ſome of their deſcendants are there to this day.

Snow is continually falling in the mountains of this diſtrict, and ſometimes in the plains. The winter is very ſevere, but the ſummer heat moderate. Like Hindoſtan, Puckely has periodical rains.

Here are three rivers, viz. Kiſhengung, Behut, and Sind. The language of the inhabitants has no affinity with thoſe of Caſhmeer, Zabuliſtan or Hindoſtan. Nakhud and barley are the moſt plentiful grain here. Apricots, Peaches, and Walnuts grow wild; no pains being taken here with fruit trees. Their game, Horſes, Mules, Oxen, and Buffaloes are but indifferent.

For-

FORMERLY the Rajah of this country was tributary to Cashmeer.

SIRCAR SEWAD

IT comprises three territories, viz. Bembher, Sewad, and Bijore. The length of Bembher is 16, and the breadth 12 coſe. On the eaſt lies Puckely; on the north Kenore and Caſhghur; on the ſouth Attock Benaris; and Sewad is the weſtern extremity. There are two roads to it from Hindoſtan, one by the heights of Surkhaby, and the other by the Molondery hills. Neither of theſe roads are good, but the firſt is the moſt difficult to paſs.

SEWAD meaſures in length 40, and in breadth from 5 to 15 coſe. On the eaſt lies Bembher; on the north Kenore and Caſhghur; on the ſouth Bickram; and on the weſt Bijore. In the mountains of this country are ſeveral paſſes. Near the paſs of Dumghar, adjoining to Caſhghur, is the city of Munglore, the reſidence of the governor of the province. There are two routes to it from Hindoſtan; one by the height of Mulkund, and the other by the paſs of Sheer Khan. The ſummer and winter are very temperate. The mountains are always covered with ſnow, but in the plains it melts in three or four days after the fall. Here are ſpring and autumn*;

* In Hindoſtan the trees are in perpetual verdure.

and periodical rains as in Hindoſtan. Both their ſpring and autumn harveſts are very plentiful. Here are all the flowers of Tartary and Hindoſtan; violets, narciſſuſes, and a variety of fruits grow wild. The apricots and pears are remarkably fine. The hawks are good. Here is an iron mine.

BIJORE is in length 25, and in breadth from 5 to 10 coſe. On the eaſt lies Sewad, on the north Kenore and Caſhghur; on the ſouth Bickram; and on the weſt Guznoorgul. It has an old fortreſs of ſome ſtrength where the Governor reſides; and there are ſeveral paſſes on the ſide of Cabul. Emeer Syed Aly Hamadany is ſaid to have died here, but that in compliance with his laſt teſtament his body was conveyed to Khotlan.

THE air of this diſtrict reſembles that of Sewad, excepting that the heat and cold are felt rather more ſeverely here. It has only three roads, one leading to Hindoſtan, called Daniſhkote, and two that go to Cabul, one of which is named Summej, and the other Guznoorgul. Daniſhkote is the beſt road. Adjoining to Bijore, and confined by the mountains and the rivers of Cabul and Sind, is a deſart, meaſuring in length 30, and in breadth from 20 to 25 coſe.

THE whole of this Sircar conſiſts of hills and wilds, and is inhabited by the tribe of Youſef-Zy. In the time of Mirza Ulugh Beg the tribe of Sultan, who aſſert themſelves to be the deſcendants of the daughter of Sultan Secunder Zulkermain, came from Cabul,

Cabul, and poſſeſſed themſelves of this country. They ſay that Secunder left treaſure in Cabul under the care of ſome of his relations; and ſome of their deſcendants, who carry their genealogical table in their hands, now dwell in the mountainous parts.

During this immortal reign, many of the turbulent inhabitants of this country have been deſtroyed, others taken priſoners, and others have betaken themſelves to the wilds.

SIRCAR DEHUNEYUN, and ISSA KHYL

THIS is a territory ſituated to the ſouth eaſt of Cabul. The inhabitants are Afghans, moſtly of the tribes of Sirany, Gurany and Zeery.

SIRCAR KANDAHAR

IS ſituated in the 3d climate. The length from Kelat Bunjareh to Ghurgiſtan is 300 coſe; and it meaſures in breadth, from Sind to Furreh, 260 coſe. On the eaſt lies Sind; on the north Ghour and Ghurgiſtan; on the ſouth Sewee; and on the weſt Furreh of Cabul. On the north-weſt it is bounded by Ghuzneen.

IT

It ſnows but ſeldom near the city of Cabul, but in the mountains it falls almoſt inceſſantly.

Of Coins, 18 Dinars are a Tuman, each Tuman being equivalent to 800 Dams. The Tuman of Khoraſan is 30, and the Tuman of Irak 40 rupees.

Most kinds of grain are computed in Kherwars. The Kherwar is equal to 40 Kandahary, or 10 Hindoſtany maunds.

Kandahar is the capital of this Sircar, and is ſituated in long. 170–40, and lat. 33. It has two forts. The heat is very ſevere, and the cold temperate, except in the months of December and January, when water freezes. Snow does not fall here above once in three or four years. Here are flowers and fruits in abundance. The wheat of Kandahar is very white, and is ſent to great diſtances as a rarity.

At the diſtance of 5 coſe from Kandahar, is a mountain called Azderkouh, in which is a remarkable cave, known by the name of Ghar Gemſhied (*Gemſhied's cave*). You enter it with lighted lamps; but from there being no circulation of air, the lights are extinguiſhed before you can reach the bottom of the cave.

At the diſtance of 8 coſe from Kelat is a large mountain, in the centre of which is alſo a wonderful cave, called Ghar Shah (*the King's Cave*). In the middle of it are two natural pillars,

one

one of which unites with the roof of the cave, being 30 ells high, and from its top iſſues a ſtream of water, which flows into a baſon that is near it. The other pillar is only 11 ells in height, and from its baſe iſſues a rapid ſtream. The ſources of theſe two ſtreams are between Balkh and Cabul, and are called Hirmund and Birkutmund. Mollana Moiyeneddeen, in his hiſtory of Khoraſan ſays, that a thouſand ſtreams iſſue from theſe ſprings. At the diſtance of 16 coſe from Kelat, at the foot of a large mountain, is a ſpot called Bumbul, where were formerly many aqueducts; now it is cultivated with melons. In this mountain are many ſprings. At the foot of the mountain is a furnace for ſmelting iron, an ancient work.

IN a long tract of country between Dawurd and Seiſtan, ſnow never falls. The river Hirmund runs through it; the whole is in high cultivation, and well defended by forts.

IN the vicinity of Kandahar are the ruins of a large city, the native place of the Ghaurian Sultans; of whoſe grandeur many monuments remain.

BETWEEN Hirmund and Kandahar is ſituated the well known city of Meymund, mentioned in old aſtronomical tables.

WHEAT and barley, in the dialect of Kandahar, is called Sefeid-tery (*white vegetable*); and the lands cultivated therewith are meaſured by the jereeb, of 60 ſquare guz of Cabul, equal to 54 guz of Kandahar.

Kandahar. In the calculations for the royal exchequer, out of every ten Kherwars of the produce of the ſoil, there is taken one fifth for the revenue and charges.

Rates of Collection of Revenue from a Jereeb, according to the Degrees of excellence of the Soil.

Kinds of Land.	*Medium Produce in Kherwars.*	*Revenue in Maunds.*
1	3	24
2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	20
3	2	16
4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12
5	1	8
6	30 Maunds.	6
7	8 Ditto.	$1\frac{1}{2}$

If the huſbandman does not approve of meaſurement, then the produce is made into three heaps, two of which are for himſelf; and the other being divided into three parts, two are taken by the ſtate, and one third goes for Jehat *.

On grapes the revenue is collected either by meaſurement, or by agreeing to pay a certain ſum. For meaſurement, ſome experienced perſons eſtimate the produce of the vineyard, and the ſtate exacts four Baberies from every Kherwar. In the reign of Hemayun the rate was two Baberies and four Tungehs. A Babery is one Miſ-

* Vide Vol. I. page 351.

kal;

kal; two and a half Baberies are equivalent to one Rupee. Beſides theſe three kinds (barley, wheat, and grapes), which are called *Seſeidtery*; there are taken upon the following articles, which are ſtiled *Subzting* (or greens), $7\frac{1}{2}$ Baberies for every Jereeb, viz. rice, melons, cucumbers, onions, turnips, carrots, poppies, and lettuce. Formerly they were rated at five Baberies. Upon other vegetables they formerly exacted two Baberies per Jereeb, but now three are taken.

In the tract between Dawurd and Seiſtan, deſcribed above, if the crops are made into three heaps, the ſame as in Kandahar, then for *Seſeidtery*; out of every meaſured Jereeb the ſtate takes twenty Maunds. The Kherwar of this diſtrict conſiſts of 100 Maunds, which are equivalent to ten Maunds of Hindoſtan. Upon grapes the duty is the ſame as at Kandahar; and the articles of Subztery pay two Baberies per Jereeb.

The ſame equitable practice alſo obtains in Dawurd upon Seſeidtery.

SIRCAR CABUL

Is ſituated in the 3d and 4th climates. The length from Attock Benaris, on the banks of the Sind, to Hindookouh, is 150 coſe, and the breadth from Carabagh to Chaghanſerai 100 coſe. On the

eaſt

east lies Hindostan; on the west, inclining to the north, are mountains, between which is situated Ghour; on the north is Inderab of Badakhshan, and Hindookouh; on the south, Firmel and Nughz. It is impossible to give in writing an adequate idea of the excellence of the air and water of this country. Although the winter is rather severe, yet it never does any injury. The parts in which snow falls, and those which are entirely free from it, are so near to each other, that you may pass from heat to cold in the course of a day, which is not to be experienced in any other inhabited country of the whole globe. The snow begins to fall in the mountains in September, but not in the plains till November. Baber, in his Commentaries, remarks, that snow never falls on the side of Hindostan nearer than the hills of Badam Cheshmeh. This certainly might have been the case in his time; but now it comes even to the edge of the Niemlah hills, and indeed to the Khyber Heights.

This country abounds with delicious fruits; the melons, however, are an exception, being but indifferent; and the harvests are not very flourishing. The surrounding mountains and wilds defend Cabul from sudden invasions. Hindookouh lies in the centre between Cabul, Badakhshan, and Balkh. There are seven roads from Turan to Cabul. Those from the side of Bunjeer are, Hawak, Tool, and Bajaruck. Tool is the best road, but rather long, as

its

its name implies *. The ſtraighteſt is that by the Bazaruck height. In the middle of the road is a large mountain, around which are ſeven hills called Huſt Butch (the ſeven children). The fourth road, in coming from Inderab, divides into two branches, which unite at the foot of the hill. The fifth road is by the hill of Kipchack; and this is alſo ſomewhat eaſy to paſs. The ſixth is by the hill of Sheertoo; but in the ſummer, when the waters are out, as ſoon as you deſcend the mountain, you muſt go by the route of Bamian and Talakan. The ſeventh is by the way of Abdereh. In winter travellers make uſe of this road, it being the only one paſſable in the depth of that ſeaſon.

There is alſo a road by the way of Khoraſan and Kandahar, which is without any winding, and free from hills. From Hindoſtan to Cabul, there are ſix roads: 1. Kurpeh, on which road, after paſſing two hills, you come to Jilalpoor. Baber has not taken any notice of this road; we muſt therefore conclude, that in his time it was not uſed. 2. Khybir, which was formerly a little difficult, but his Majeſty has had it levelled in ſuch a manner, that carriages now paſs with eaſe. The people of Turan and Hindoſtan come and go by this road. 3. Bungiſh. In order to go this way, you paſs the river Sind at Dunkhote Ferry. 4. Nughz. 5. Fermel, to which you paſs over the Sind at Chowporah Ferry.

* Tool, in the Perſian, ſignifies *long*.

No leſs than eleven languages are in uſe in the Soobah of Cabul each nation ſpeaking it's own; viz. Turkiſh, Mughooly, Perſian, Hindy, Afghany, Puſhtowey, Purratchee, Gubree, Burkee, Lumghanee, and Arabic.

THE natives are chiefly of the tribes of Hezareh and Afghan, and they poſſeſs all the paſturage. The tribe of Hezareh are the remains of the Chaghtai army, which Mangu Khan ſent into theſe parts to the aſſiſtance of Holaku Khan, under the command of his ſon Nikodar Oghlan; and they inhabit the country from Ghuzneen to Kandahar and Mydan, to the borders of Balkh. They are upwards of 100,000 families, a third of whom are cavalry. They all breed horſes, ſheep, and goats. Their pride and ſelf-conceit frequently occaſion parties amongſt them, which end in ſtriſe and bloodſhed.

THE Afghans ſay that they are deſcended from the children of Iſrael. They aſſert that their grand progenitor, Afghan, had three ſons: 1, Surreen, from whom the tribe of Surreenee are deſcended. 2, Ghurghuſt, the founder of the Ghurghuſty tribe. 3, Tubben, the progenitor of the Tubnee tribe. From thoſe three ſtocks have ſprung various tribes, diſtinguiſhed by the names of their founders. Amongſt this number are Turreen, Purreetch, Myaneh, Gheen, Khurgheen, Shiranee, Owzmur, Kaſſy, Jummond, Kheiſhky, Kuttany, Kheleel, Mahmoundzie, Daoudzie, Youſefzie, Gilyanee, Birkalany; all deſcended originally from Surreen.

Again

Again the Soorawhy, Jylum, Wurekzie, Afreedee, Juktance, Khutkee, Keranee, Bawur, Munnoob, Kakerna, Ghurbance, Muſſwanee, Bunny, and Tarun, who all carry their pedigree up to Ghurghuſt. Together with the Ghilzie, Loody, Neyazee, Noohanie, Soory, Sorwany, and Kuckboor of the ſtock of Tubben.

THEY ſay, that Muth Aly Ghowry, whom the Afghans call Muttee, had criminal connection with one of the daughters of Tubben; and that when the days of her pregnancy were nearly accompliſhed he married her, and thereby preſerved her character. Of this marriage were born three ſons: 1. Ghilzee. 2. Loody. 3. Seewany.

SOME Afghans conſider themſelves to be of Egyptian extraction, aſſerting, that when the children of Iſrael returned from Jeruſalem to Egypt, this tribe emigrated to Hindoſtan. The hiſtory of this event is of too great length for inſertion here.

THERE are other unſettled tribes, viz. thoſe of Khajah Khyzree, Kakſhal, Mydany, Uzbek, Kolunjee, Beranjee, Teelboorjee, Nuckdurree, Bekſoodel, Seedeebaiy, Toſukundaz, Arub, Gulaban, Tookbaiy, &c. Theſe are numerous, but do not equal the multitude of Afghans. At preſent many of theſe tribes acknowledge a dependence upon the Jageerdar.

THE

THE CITY OF CABUL.

IT is ſituated in long. 104. 40. and lat. 34. 30. It is a very ancient and beautiful city. Puſheng is ſaid to have been the founder. There are double walls of mud of conſiderable ſtrength. On the ſouth-caſt quarter is a ſmall hill named Shah Cabul *. One of their ancient kings muſt have built upon it, from which circumſtance it obtained its name.

ARUCK is the city now ſtanding upon the above-mentioned ſmall hill. At the foot of it are rich plains, decorated with delightful gardens. The moſt famous of theſe is that called Sherara, in which are two pleaſant rivulets. One of them, the rivulet of Kheteeben, comes from Lelunder, and, after paſſing through this garden, goes on to the city of Cabul. The other takes its riſe in the village of Yaconb, and paſſes the city of Cabul before the Dehly gate. This laſt is called the rivulet of Pul Muſtèn, and its water is better than that of the other. In the neighbourhood of this place is a delightful ſpot, called Gulgooneh. From the hill Shah Cabul iſſue three rivulets, which run towards the city. At the head of one of them is the ſhrine of Khajah Hummoo. Another is ſaid to have been viſited by the prophet Khyzir; and the third ſprings up oppoſite to the tomb of Khajah Abdulſumud, who is alſo called Khajah Roſheny.

* The King of Cabul.

FROM

FROM early antiquity Cabul and Kandahar have been accounted the gates of Hindoſtan, one affording entrance from Turan, and the other from Iran; and if both places are properly guarded, the extenſive Empire of Hindoſtan is ſafe from the irruptions of foreigners.

IN Cabul, as well as in Samarcand and Bokhara, a pergunnah, which is compoſed of villages and hamlets, is called Tooman.

TOOMAN BEKRAM, commonly called Peiſhore, enjoys a delightful ſpring ſeaſon. Here is a temple called Gorekehtery, a place of religious reſort, particularly for Jowgies.

TOOMAN NEYKNEHAR. Formerly the governor of the province reſided at Adeenehpoor; now Jilalabad is his place of reſidence. Snow falls here; but the winter is not ſevere. In this province grows the ſeedleſs pomegranate. This Tooman has nine rivulets, which ſecure ſucceſs to the harveſts. In Jilababad is the garden called Suffa, a monument of the Emperor Baber. Near Adeenehpoor is a garden called Wuffa, another monument of the ſame monarch. On the ſouth ſide of Jilalabad is a mountain of a wonderful appearance, it being perpetually covered with ſnow; and on this account it is called the *white mountain*. Whenever ſnow falls in Cabul, it does the ſame upon a hill in this quarter.

TOOMAN MUNDERAR abounds with monkies. Here the rivers Alyſhung and Alunka unite their ſtreams, and diſembogue themſelves into the river Earan. The river of Chughanſerai, after paſſing through the north-eaſt quarter, enters Kuttore.

TOOMAN

TOOMAN ALYSHUNG is ſurrounded with large mountains covered with ſnow, in which is the ſource of the river bearing the ſame name. The inhabitants are called Kafurs (infidels). Here is a tomb in which, according to ſome people, lies interred Lamek, the father of Noah. The natives of this country change the letter *Kaf* ک into *Ghain* ع calling this place, inſtead of Lumekan, Lumeghan.

TOOMAN BEKHRAD is alſo full of infidels. Inſtead of lamps, they burn green fir, which gives a very good light. Here is an animal called the *Flying Fox*, which flies up about an ell from the ground. Here are alſo mice that have a fine muſky ſcent.

CHERKH, one of the dependencies of Tooman Lahooker, gives names to Mollani Yacoub Cherkhy. Sijawund is alſo one of the well known villages of this Tooman.

THE mountains of Tooman Budrow are inveſted with infidels, and wild Hezareh and Afghan tribes.

TOOMAN ULSAIY has ſnow on one ſide, whilſt the other ſide is a warm climate. Here are plenty of game in the ſpring.

TOOMAN BUNGISH has 7000 cavalry, and 87,800 infantry, viz. Of the Mehmund tribe, 500 cavalry, and the like number of infantry. The Kheleel tribe, 500 cavalry, and 65,000 infantry. The Daoudziey, 9000 cavalry, and 97,000 infantry. Kakjany, 500 cavalry, and 4000 infantry. Sany, 100 cavalry, and 1400 infantry.

Imans

Iman Khyel, 50 cavalry, and 850 infantry. Uljee, 100 cavalry, and 2900 infantry. Khyzir Khyel, 20 cavalry, and 550 infantry. Sheerger, 20 cavalry, and 1400 infantry. Khurgoony, 10 cavalry, and 200 infantry. Khutky, 200 cavalry, and 4000 infantry. Abdulrahmany, 100 cavalry, and 2500 infantry. Afreedy, 500 cavalry, and 2500 infantry. Dirwuck, 500 cavalry, and 5500 infantry.

TOOMAN GURDEYZ has a ſtrong fort, and moſt of the houſes are four ſtories high.

TOOMAN GHUZNEEN is in the ſecond climate. It is alſo called Zabul, and was the capital of Sultan Mahmood, Sultan Shahabeddeen, and ſeveral other monarchs. Formerly this country was called Zabuliſtan, and Kandahar reckoned a part of it. Here are the tombs of Hakheem Sunnaiy, and many other holy men. The winter here is the ſame as in Samarcand and Tebriz. A river runs from north to ſouth, and fertilizes all the cultivated lands; but the huſbandman undergoes great labour, from being obliged to bring freſh mould from Cabul every year, the natural ſoil of the country being too poor for cultivation. In the time of Baber, here was a tomb which ſhook whenever bleſſings were implored for the prophet; but, upon inveſtigating the cauſe, it was diſcovered to be a trick. If any filth is thrown into a certain ſpring near this place, there immediately enſues a dreadful tempeſt, with rain and ſnow.

TOOMAN

TOOMAN DAMENKOUH is incomparable for abundance of flowers, and for the beauty of its ſpring and autumn.

TOOMAN GHAURBUND. It is an inconceivable variety of fragrant ſhrubs and flowers. There are thirty ſpecies of tulips, one of which has the fragrance of the roſe, and is called the *roſe-ſcented tulip*. Here are mines of ſilver, and lapis lazuli. Near the mountains is a ſandy deſart, called *Khajah regrevan*. In the ſummer ſeaſon there are heard in this deſart the noiſe of drums and kettle-drums.

IN Tooman Zohac Bamyan, the caſtle of Zohac, a monument of great antiquity, is in good condition, whilſt the fortreſs of Bamyan lies in ruins.

IN the midſt of theſe mountains are twelve thouſand receſſes cut out of the rock, and ornamented with carving and plaiſter-work. Theſe places are called Surnmij, and in ancient times were the winter retreat of the natives. Here are three aſtoniſhing idols, one repreſenting a man eighty ells high, another of a woman fifty, and the third, which is the figure of a child, meaſuring fifteen ells in height. In one of theſe Summijes is a tomb, where is a coffin containing a corpſe, concerning which the oldeſt man can give no account; but it is held in great veneration. The ancients certainly were poſſeſſed of ſome medical preparations, with which, if they anointed dead bodies, and afterwards buried them in a dry ſoil, they

ſuffered

ſuffered no injury from time; and there can be no doubt but this corpſe muſt have been preſerved after that manner, although the ignorant ſuppoſe it ſomething miraculous.

THE whole of Cabul, which has been deſcribed, contains twenty Toomans. The Emperor Baber, in his Commentaries, reckons the revenue and tumgha*, at eight lacks of Shahrokhees, which are equivalent to three lacks and twenty thouſand rupees of Akberſhahy, or one crore twenty-eight lacks of dams. Now, through the bleſſing of his Majeſty's immortal glory, although a variety of taxes have been remitted, the revenue is increaſed to ſix crore ſeventy-three lacks ſix thouſand nine hundred and eighty-three dams. This increaſe has ariſen from the improved ſtate of the country; beſides that, Perſhawer, Aſhtughar, and ſome other places, have been ſince added: and it is, moreover, to be conſidered, that the officers of government were not at that time under ſuch good management as they are at preſent.

IN A. H. 77, Abdulmullick, ſon of Merwan, removed Ommiah, the ſon of Abdullah, from the government of Khoraſan, and conferred it upon Youſef the ſon of Hejaj. At the ſame time he appointed to the government of Seiſtan, Abdullah, the ſon of Abubeker. The latter levied an army, and marched againſt Runtehl, Rajah of Cabul. Runtehl, finding himſelf unable to cope with him, retreated to the heights; and Abdullah, ill adviſed, purſued him. The country people ſeized the opportunity

* Vide Vol. I. page 350.

of revenging themſelves, blocked up all the paſſes with ſtones, and thereby cutting off his retreat, reduced his army to ſuch diſtreſs for want of proviſions, that he was obliged to purchaſe a peace at the price of ſeven lacks of dirhems, equivalent to three lacks of rupees of the preſent time. When Shureeh, the ſon of Hany, heard what had befallen Abdullah's army, he was greatly troubled, and notwithſtanding his extreme old age, haſten'd to renew the war, and died fighting gallantly. As ſoon as the tidings of thoſe diſaſters were brought to Hejaj, he reprimanded Abdullah, and deprived him of the command. In the year 80, Hejaj appointed Abdulrahman, the ſon of Mahommed Aſhuſs, governor of the province of Seiſtan and it's dependencies, and gave him the conduct of the war againſt Runtchl. Abdulrahman, when he arrived on the borders of Cabul, prudently took care to poſt choſen troops in all the paſſes. He performed great feats of valour, and obtained conſiderable plunder; but from the nature of the country he could not mantain his conqueſt. When he returned to Seiſtan, Hejaj ſent him a letter couched in the following terms: "Your ſervices of this "year amount to nothing; immediately on the receipt of this "letter return to Cabul, and poſſeſs yourſelf of that country. "Should you prove in the leaſt diſobedient, by extending your "delay till next year, I ſhall diſmiſs you from your govern-"ment, and in ſuch caſe the whole army are hereby required "to obey Iſhac, the ſon of Mahommed, as their general." Upon the receipt of the letter, Abdulrahman entered into a

confederacy

confederacy with his officers, concluded a treaty with the Rajah of Cabul, and marched to attack Hejaj. In the treaty with the Rajah of Cabul it was agreed, that if the Mahommedans proved victorious, they would not in any ſhape moleſt the Rajah's dominions; but that if they ſuffered a defeat, he ſhould afford them protection. Hejaj enraged, marched out to meet them, and a battle was fought near Tuſter, in which Abudlrahman proving victorious, Hejaj returned to Baſrah. In a ſecond engagement he defeated Abdulrahman, who retreated to Boſt, which was in the hands of one of his agents. But the baſe wretch, in order to ingratiate himſelf with Hejaj, ſeized Abdulrahman, and intended to have ſent him to his enemy, when at that inſtant the Rajah of Cabul flew to his relief, and carried him to Cabul. This prince enabled him to proſecute the war againſt Hejaj, but he never gained any advantage in any battle that he fought. At laſt Rentchl, gained over by the ſeducing promiſes of Hejaj, ſent priſoner to him Abdulrahman, who in a fit of deſpair, on the road, threw himſelf headlong from a precipice, and thus ended his life. In the year 107, under the Khalifat of Heſham, the ſon of Abdulmullick, his governor of Khoraſan, Ameen, the ſon of Abdallah Caſheery, conquered Ghour, Ghurgiſtan, and Neemroz of Cabul. From that time, under the Khalifs of the Houſes of Ommiah and Abbas, theſe provinces continued to be dependent upon Khoraſan, till the government of the Sammanians, when Aleptigeen, a ſlave belonging to that family rebelled, and poſſeſſed himſelf of Ghuzneen, and Cabul, where he ruled with abſolute ſway.

When

When he died, Sebucktegheen, the father of Sultan Mahmood, obtained the kingdom, and it continued in the poſſeſſion of the Ghuzneen princes.

THIS kingdom at firſt belonged to the Ghaurian princes; next it was poſſeſſed by their ſlaves, one of whom was Ilduz. After the ſlaves, it was held by the Khovarezmians. Then the army of the great Khan Chungaze conquered it. From him it deſcended to Timur and his poſterity.

OF THE CROUH OR COSE

THE meaſurement of roads for the aſcertaining of diſtances, being an object of public utility, his Majeſty has given great attention to it, and has cauſed the diſtances to be meaſured in Crouhs, each conſiſting of 100 Tenabs of 50 Alaiy Guz *: or 400 bamboos of 12½ guz each. By either of theſe methods, a Crouh contains 5000 guz.

WHENEVER his Majeſty marches at the head of his armies, or performs a journey, the road is carefully meaſured with the abovementioned bamboos, by perſons appointed for that purpoſe, whoſe accounts are checked by a Darogha and Muſhriff.

SHEER KHAN fixed the Crouh at ſixty Jereebs, each containing ſixty Secundery guz; and this is the rule ſtill obſerved in the Soobah of Dehly.

* Vide Vol. I. page 351.

IN

Some Hindoos reckon the Cose to consist of 1000 steps made by a woman, carrying a jar of water on her head, and a child in her arms.

PRAISE be unto God, that, by the assistance of his divine grace, I have completed the Institutes, and the history of the Soobahs.

THE accounts of the Zemeendary troops cost me a great deal of trouble collecting; and I found such difficulty in ascertaining dates, and in reconciling the contradictions in the several histories of the Princes of Hindostan, that I had nearly resolved to relinquish the task altogether. But who can avoid the decrees of Fate?

WHATEVER appeared most consonant with my own knowledge, I admitted in preference to relations of which I was entirely ignorant. I trust that those who have been able to obtain better information, will not dwell upon my errors; but that, upon the whole, I may meet with approbation.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

TUKSEEM JUMMA;

OR THE

ASSESSMENT of the LANDS

OF

HINDOSTAN.

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH OF BENGAL

SIRCAR OUDUMBER,

COMMONLY CALLED

TANDEH:

	Dams.
Rupeſſpoor,	1,38,122
Seroopſing,	13,68,877
Sultanpoor Owjeal,	4,56,394
Soliman Shahy,	1,98,742
Solimanabad,	1,97,960
Solimanpoor,	1,87,097
Sumbela,	1,74,550
Sheer Shahy,	1,78,230
Shumſkkany,	3,21,952
Sheerpoor,	1,63,097
Firozepoor,	3,47,787½
Koonwerpertab,	16,07,200
Gungjook,	15,89,332
Cattahgurh,	12,65,632
Kengerch,	8,94,027
Coſſypoor,	3,50,760
Kuchla,	36,240
Kafoordya,	1,440
Mulyſir,	15,03,352
Mungelpoor,	2,26,770
Petty Talookdars,	1,45,637
Nawanagur,	8,25,985
Neſybpoor,	37,750

SIRCAR JENNETABAD.

Containing 66 MAHLS, 15,73,196 DAMS.

	Dams.
Jennetabad commonly called Gour,	78,69,292
Jawaragra, including 14 Pergunnahs, viz.	15,73,196
Ajore,	1,38,925
Bazghogera,	1,92,508
Belyr,	1,27,300
Havelly Agra,	2,15,260
Dehnpoor,	1,40,340
Derſerruk,	1,12,208
Seernoor,	70,000
Shaballa,	98,000
Shalelſery,	8,000
Ghagteer,	50,200
Mudnowty,	1,51,890
Moody haut,	6,980
Nahet,	2,42,710
Huſtgujpoor,	27,515
Jewarderſurg 16 Mahls viz.	20,09,944
Owjareekaneh,	7,800
Bhetya,	8,26,430
Bhelbary,	91,560
Eſtabliſhed Markets,	37,600
Derſerrug,	6,28,035
Raggamatty,	1,200
Syer Duties on Exports and Imports,	1,70,800

	Dams.
Skeerpoor and Kengalpoor 2 Mahls,	2,000
Shahbazpoor within the City,	400
Ghiaſſpoor,	41,920
Kemelah,	1,63,077
Gatkachappa,	12,000
Moody Mahl,	13,000
Mineh Mahl,	360
Duties from the new Market,	11,760
Jewardihykote 7 Mahls viz. 8,69,000	
Berarypinjer,	6,98,600
Tagore,	37,720
Dihykote,	3,16,240
Dehlgong,	1,30,720
Shahzadehpoor,	84,360
Malygong,	1,41,460
Moodypoor,	61,880
The Environs of Ramowty 7 Mahls,	7,49,795
Badhtehly,	2,07,500
Ramowty,	1,94,767
Sebelgehrya,	1,03,000
Sengkekerah,	93,320
Sultanpoor,	29,210
Singdewar,	14,447
Mahynagur,	1,07,550

	Dams.
The Environs of Serfabad 10 Mahls,	31,92,377
Akbarpoor,	97,360
Pardyar,	85,28
Khyzirpoor,	306,100
Serfabad,	553,080
Cutwally,	7,88,427
Giramend,	30,34,380
Gerhy,	2,00,000
Mekrayin,	1,06,480
Hentenda and Manickpore, 2 Mahls,	6,30,770
The Environs of Maldah, 11 Mahls, viz.	
Barbuckpoor,	
Yuſef Bazar,	
Havelly Maldeh,	
Dheerpoor,	
Sujapoor,	
Sermadhelpoor,	
Sengeodya,	
Saleefery,	
Shahhindoovy,	
Tettahpoor,	
Moezeddunpoor,	

In this Sircar there is a brick Fort. It furniſhes 500 Cavalry, and 17,000 Infantry.

SIRCAR FUTTAHABAD.

Containing 31 MAHLS, 79,69,567 DAMS.

	Dams.
Jyfir Acharej,	34,304
Phoolbail,	3,84,452
Belon,	1,24,872
Bhagelpore,	6,115
Badhadya,	1,442
Taylhatty,	3,77,290
Chernluckhy,	35,645
Churha-ey,	30,200
Haveily Futtahabad including the City,	9,02,662
Haſſil Nimuck (Salt Duties)	2,77,758
Hazerutpoor,	11,640
Market Duties,	11,467
Ruſſoolpoor,	1,03,767
Soondeep,	11,82,450
Sirhargorl,	7,88,430
Sirryſany,	1,73,227
Serowya,	53,882
Sudhewah,	37,167
Sewamil, commonly called Jilalpoor,	18,57,230
Shahbazpoor,	7,32,172
Kherregpoor,	1,18,135
Kuſſodya,	1,02,405
Kowſa,	68,350
Mukewrgunge,	3,157
Muſnedgoor,	55,312
Miranpoor,	22,172
Petty Talookdars,	1,23,365
Nukutleyfir,	49,422
Nyametpoor,	20,960
Hezarhatty,	21,597
Yuſefpoor,	2,58,125

This Sircar furniſhes 900 *Cavalry, and* 50,700 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR MAHMOODABAD.

Containing 88 MAHLS, 1,16,10,256 DAMS.

	Dams.
Adenya,	76,113
Anootumpoor,	43,365
Owjealpoor,	37,307
Indercolly,	11,250
Aindeh,	192
Bazooraſt,	6,52,507
Bazoochup,	2,71,240
Berary,	604,122
Byſy,	25,247
Bereenjumlah,	1,02,202

SIRCAR FUTTAHABAD.

Containing 31 MAHLS, 79,69,567 DAMS.

	Dams.
Jyfir Acharej,	34,304
Phoolbail,	3,84,452
Belon,	1,24,872
Bhagelpore,	6,115
Badhadya,	1,442
Taylhatty,	3,77,290
Chernluckhy,	35,645
Churha-ey,	30,200
Haveily Futtahabad including the City,	9,02,662
Haffil Nimuck (Salt Duties)	2,77,758
Hazerutpoor,	11,640
Market Duties,	11,467
Ruffoolpoor,	1,03,767
Soondeep,	11,82,450
Sirhargorl,	7,88,430
Sirryfany,	1,73,227
Serowya,	53,882
Sudhewah,	37,167
Sewamil, commonly called Jilalpoor,	18,57,230
Shahbazpoor,	7,32,172
Kherregpoor,	1,18,135
Kuffodya,	1,02,405
Kowfa,	68,350
Mukewrgunge,	3,157
Mufnedgoor,	55,312
Miranpoor,	22,172
Petty Talookdars,	1,23,365
Nukutleyfir,	49,422
Nyametpoor,	20,960
Hezarhatty,	21,597
Yufefpoor,	2,58,125

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	Dams.
Adenya,	76,113
Anootumpoor,	43,365
Owjealpoor,	37,307
Indercolly,	11,250
Aindeh,	192
Bazooraft,	6,52,507
Bazoochup,	2,71,240
Berary,	604,122
Byfy,	25,247
Bereenjumlah,	1,02,202

	Dams.
Beetburya,	96,317
Batnaun,	85,447
Banka,	41,317
Balewary,	29,395
Tebdewall,	26,155
Paty Kamara,	22,710
Bahben Kerla,	14,695
Prawnpoor,	12,577
Bernapoor,	6,717
Putkabary,	3,567
Pepubarya,	2,045
Bagotya,	217
Bulegufly,	1,23,387
Turakeyna,	6,75,790
Teeyaghatty,	92
Taraowjeal,	3,91,365
Chadya,	9,325
Jeyaruky,	11,505
Jugnautpoor,	762
Jeedyburrya,	447
Jeedya,	44,700
Chytun Bazoo,	9,52,950
Huffain Owjeal,	3,45,135
Havelly,	91,575
Khaliffpoor,	56,805
Kheezerkhany,	1,092
Korempoor,	265
Dekary,	51,750
Doorlubpoor,	13,775
Dhooly,	13,665

	Dams.
Dewra,	107
Dehkut Jilalpoor,	12,300
Dooſhynya,	1,052
Dhumerhaut,	42,505
Sudkychalkota,	8,205
Serootya,	6,530
Sirfirrya,	72,947
Sunkerdeyh,	10,212
Selimpoor,	33,637
Gocma, commonly called Sultara Owjeal,	7,89,220
Serooppoor,	7,482
Salyberrya,	6,760
Satore,	2,90,727
Shahowjeal,	3,44,687
Sheerpoorberry,	9,402
Sheerpoorutaſhaly,	2,797
Azmetpoor,	14,422
Gheznypoor,	12,367
Ferketpoor,	3,01,790
Futtahpoor Noſyka,	1,02,525
Kotebpoor,	23,352
Cazypoor,	2,352
Kundalya,	20,417
Khelpharty,	19,940
Kundynewy,	8,487
Koolberya,	6,517
Gowda,	6,535
Kulyanpoor,	26,232
Kuly Mahl,	26,717

	Dams.
Lanyan,	3,13,286
Loongohal,	15,425
Mehman Shahy,	5,75,727
Mukhya,	5,14,505
Mahmoodſhahy,	2,26,552
Meerpoor,	2,307
Mehesirpoor,	42,652
Mudhooduma,	695
Maaroofdeeyeh,	2,302
Nuldy,	8,04,440
Neſſaret Shahy,	2,89,450
Neekerehal Kootya,	61,935
Neeker Banka,	33,182
Naſhypoor called alſo Owjain,	91,080
Humtunpoor,	4,77,360
Hulda,	1,22,566
Hawallghatty,	66,217
Hettapawn,	3,665
Hoſypoor,	17,425

This Sircar furniſhes 200 *Cavalry* 10,100 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR KHALIFETABAD,

Containing 35 MAHLS, 54,02,140 DAMS.

	Dams.
Bahl with its Kusſbahs,	4,75,192
Bhalga,	2,03,515
Polah,	1,30,215
Poonga,	1,04,205
Baghmara,	81,807
Phanda,	25,300
Bhadeys,	11,225
Bhalyanah,	9,527
Phoolnagur,	6,660
Talook Coſſinaut,	2,97,720
Talla,	1,74,376
Talook Seryſing,	26,427
Talook Mahays Mundel,	23,727
Talook Nermoder Bhattacharej,	13,860
Talook Seryput Kubraj,	8,675
Jeſſore, commonly called Ruſſoolpoor,	17,23,650
Cherowla,	99,553
Chebrah,	20,920
Havelly Khalifetabad,	31,442
Khaliſſpoor,	32,770
Danya,	5,22,885
Ranekdya,	1,29,910
Saheſſpoor,	2,60,340
Solimanabad,	1,68,504
Saheſs,	91,500

	Dams.
Sohbnaut,	51,662
Saleesery,	11,484
Amudpoor,	97,110
Ghograll,	1,05,520
Kunkeesh Talook Permanund,	1,66,327
Moondelhgatch,	1,26,360
Mullikpoor,	61,327
Mudehrya,	45,007
Mangoreghaut,	18,842
Mehrysa,	11,170

This Sircar furnishes 100 *Cavalry, and* 15,150 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR BOKLA,

Containing 4 MAHLS, 71,30,645 DAMS.

	Dams.
Ismailpoor commonly called Bokla,	43,47,960
Sirryrampoor	2,52,000
Shahzadehpoor,	9,77,245
Adelpoor,	15,53,440

This Sircar furnishes 320 *Cavalry, and* 15,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR POORENEAH,

Containing 9 MAHLS, 64,08,793 DAMS.

	Dams.
Assownja,	7,34,225
Jyrampoor,	4,67,385
Havelly Poorenealh,	26,86,995
Dulmallpoor,	6,71,530
Sultanpoor,	5,02,206
Sirrypoor,	3,90,200
Syer Hasil Feelan (Duties on Elephants,)	85,000
Kuttyary,	5,90,100
Gudwan,	2,80,592

This Sircar furnishes 100 *Cavalry, and* 5000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR TAJEPOOR,

Containing 29 MAHLS, 64,83,857 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Pungut,	33,07,385	Delawerpoor,	9,44,055
Budekher,	2,38,855	Deyhut,	1,24,196
Phooly,	60,860	Sayfehra,	3,72,760
Bundole,	1,90,830	Sajapoor,	2,44,507
Bowbyra,	23,192	Shahpoor,	1,26,235
Bhownfyra,	1,18,295	Gowrapoor,	4,06,000
Bergong,	93,30	Kuffargong,	2,58,742
Baffygong,	1,04,492	Gopaulnagur,	2,33,160
Bungong,	1,11,990	Gogehra,	1,47,392
Bahadrepoor,	96,012	Mhafoon,	1,94,475
Bahanagur,	91,303	Neelnagur,	2,67,612
Budulya,	71,564	Neeloon,	1,47,510
Talldewar,	2,18,540	Yufefpoor,	1,46,240
Chupertall,	2,43,255	Zekaut,	78,487
Havelly Tajepoor with the City,	8,54,286	*This Sircar furniſhes* 100 *Cavelry and* 5,000 *Infantry.*	

SIRCAR GHORAHGHAUT,

Containing 84 MAHLS, 83,83,072½ DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Adhweh,	91,292	Embethura,	25,326
Amdeher,	75,010	Ahmedabad,	18,517
Undelgong,	1,54,337	Ambylagatchy,	9,200
Anwerban,	31,022	Anwermullick,	8,020
Allgong,	1,71,695	Allhaut,	7,508

	Dams.
Kowahgatchy,	25,600
Katybary,	24,847
Gowrah (a Cuſtom Houſe,	18,000
Gowgran,	13,120
Kabul,	11,690
Gurhya,	10,980
Gocunpara,	9,850
Mukuſhpoor,	1,24,005
Mohubetpoor,	46,512
Musjid Huſſein Shahy,	28;945
Musjid Underkhany,	3,447
Mullyer,	24,800
Nundehra,	61,050
Nopara,	19,202
Nihyehjown Batore,	49,010
Vakerehhazer,	30,346
Wutchy,	16,830
Wahreeb,	4,230

This Sircar furniſhes 900 *Cavelry,* 50 *Elephants, and* 32,600 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR PINJERAH,

Containing 21 MAHLS, 58,03,275 DAMS.

	Dams.
Apole,	10,58,725
Ambary,	36,525
Ungotcha,	1,01,822
Barengpoor,	6,35,390
Bijanagur,	7,19,107
Baizeedpoor,	2,55,445
Behernagur,	1,19,720
Barygheer,	84,277
Badookher,	55,205
Takaſſy,	3,74,490
Haloon,	82,142
Havelly Pinjerah,	93,967
Digha,	1,49,637
Dewra,	1,07,727
Sidherbary,	2,76,045
Suckta,	2,51,410
Sultanpoor,	2,03,292
Sasſbeer,	1,65,180
Solimanabad,	42,532
Khetta,	7,77,255
Keedabary,	2,13,383

This Sircar furniſhes 50 *Cavalry, and* 7,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR BARBUCKABAD,

Containing 38 MAHLS, 1,74,51,532 DAMS.

	Dams.
Omrole,	5,60,382
The City of Barbuckabad,	3,15,340
Baſſdole,	1,90,885
Polahar,	1,36,718
Buſſtole,	6,52,367
Burburrya,	64,335
Bungong,	3,19,000
Baltapoor,	1,79,840
Jayrya Bazoo,	7,55,522
Chowrah,	1,59,832
Jaſſnud Chowgong 2 Mahls,	4,77,640
Chandloy,	2,89,640
Haynaſoo,	85,787
Havelly Seekſheher,	16,29,175
Dhermen,	3,50,895
Daoudpoor,	80,910
Sunkardel commonly called Nizampoor,	3,89,985
Shikarpoor,	3,27,342
Sheerpoor and Behrampoor, 2 Mahls,	3,91,625
Tahyrpoor,	5,05,825
Cazyhutty,	6,20,477
Kerdeha,	13,90,572
Goozerhaut,	12,96,240
Khaſs,	8,81,080
Chuckdul, a well-known Grain Market,	6,94,655
Gobendpoor,	4,10,535
Kallygygohetya	3,41,057
Kheral,	2,10,132
Godanagur,	1,29,550
Kallygy,	1,96,932
Luſhkerpoor,	2,55,090
Maltchypoor,	9,25,680
Muſſdha,	6,89,712
Munſemaly,	5,94,792
Mahmoodpoor,	1,24,532
Vizierpoor,	1,69,190

This Sircar furniſhes 50 *Cavalry, and* 7,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR BAZOOHA,

Containing 32 MAHLS, 3,95,16,871 DAMS.

	Dams.
Allap Shahy,	7,60,667
Burbazoo Nuſſeet-ſhahy, and Mehrowneh, Kharana, Heranah, and Serrally, 5 Mahls,	41,78,140
Behſorya Bazoo,	28,20,740
Behwal Bazoo,	19,35,160
Pertaub Bazoo,	18,81,265
Pokereah Bazoo,	17,15,170
Huſſain Shahy,	18,27,540
Duſkehona,	16,45,610
Dukha Bazoo,	19,02,022
Selim Partaub Bazoo, Sultan Pertaub Bazoo, Chaund Pertaub Baz.	46,25,475
Soonaghutty Bazoo,	19,10,440
Sona Bazoo,	17,05,290
Silbers,	14,84,320
Syer Jelkur,	2,61,280
Shahowjeal Bazoo,	4,05,120
Zufferowjeal Bazoo,	6,50,047
Kuttermul Bazoo,	28,04,390
Kutta Bazoo,	1,23,720
Mehmaun Shahy commonly called Seerpoor Moorcheh,	22,07,715
Senghudemen, Meer Huſſain, Nuſſeret Shahy, Sing Neſſeret Owjeal,	18,67,715
Mobarek Owjeal,	4,68,780
Hurryall Bazoo,	3,44,140
Yuſef Shahy,	16,70,900

This Sircar furniſhes 1,700 *Cavalry*, 10 *Elephants, and* 45,300 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR SUNARGONG,

Containing 52 MAHLS, 1,03,31,333 DAMS.

	Dams.
Ovter Shapoor,	3,88,442
Allchap,	53,090
Ovter Oſmanpoor,	24,880
Bikrampoor,	33,35,052
Bhelwajewar,	13,31,480
Buldakhal,	6,94,090

SIRCAR BAZOOHA,

Containing 32 MAHLS, 3,95,16,871 DAMS.

	Dams.
Allap Shahy,	7,60,667
Burbazoo Nuſſeet-ſhahy, and Mehrownch, Kharana, Heranah, and Serrally, 5 Mahls,	41,78,140
Behſorya Bazoo,	28,20,740
Behwal Bazoo,	19,35,160
Pertaub Bazoo,	18,81,265
Pokereah Bazoo,	17,15,170
Huſſain Shahy,	18,27,540
Duſkehona,	16,45,610
Dukha Bazoo,	19,02,022
Selim Partaub Bazoo, Sultan Pertaub Bazoo, Chaund Pertaub Baz.	46,25,475
Soonaghutty Bazoo,	19,10,440
Sona Bazoo,	17,05,290
Silbers,	14,84,320
Syer Jelkur,	2,61,280
Shahowjeal Bazoo,	4,05,120
Zufferowjeal Bazoo,	6,50,047
Kuttermul Bazoo,	28,04,390
Kutta Bazoo,	1,23,720
Mehmaun Shahy commonly called Seerpoor Moorcheh,	22,07,715
Senghudemen, Meer Huſſain, Nuſſeret Shahy, Sing Neſſeret Owjeal,	18,67,715
Mobarek Owjeal,	4,68,780
Hurryall Bazoo,	3,44,140
Yuſef Shahy,	16,70,900

This Sircar furniſhes 1,700 *Cavalry*, 10 *Elephants, and* 45,300 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR SUNARGONG,

Containing 52 MAHLS, 1,03,31,333 DAMS.

	Dams.
Ovter Shapoor,	3,88,442
Allchap,	53,090
Ovter Oſmanpoor,	24,880
Bikrampoor,	33,35,052
Bhelwajewar,	13,31,480
Buldakhal,	6,94,090

SIRCAR SILHET,

Containing 8 Mahls, 66,81,620 Dams.

	Dams.		Dams.
Pertaubghur,	3,72,[illegible]79	Lawed,	2,46,202
Byan Khung,	10,72,080	Hemnagur,	10,02,852
Baho wafahir,	20,94,08[illegible]	*This Sircar furnifhes* 1100 *Ca-*	
Chyntar,	2,72,200	*valry,* 10 *Elephants, and*	
Havelly Silhet,	10,29,717	42,000 *Infantry.*	
Sirkundel,	3,92,472		

SIRCAR CHATGONG,

Containing 7 Mahls, 1,14,24,310 Dams.

	Dams.		Dams.
Chatgong,	66,49,402	ties from the Salt	
Malgong,	5,06,000	Works,	7,37,520
Dewgong,	7,75,540	Sahwa,	4,79,840
Solimanpoor commonly		Nowapara,	7,03,600
called Sheikhpoor,	15,72,400	*This Sircar furnifhes* 100 *Ca-*	
Syeraz Nimuckfar Du-		*valry, and* 1,500 *Infantry.*	

SIRCAR SHEREEFABAD,

Containing 26 Mahls, 2,24,88,750 Dams.

	Dams.		Dams.
Burdwan,	18,76,142	Bhergodah and Akbar	
Behrore,	17,36,795	Shahy, commonly cal-	
Bareek Seel,	15,40,695	led Sandel, 2 Mahls,	12,76,195

	Dams.
Bagha,	5,09,840
Bhatseela,	3,07,340
Bazar Ibraheempoor,	15,740
Jungy,	9,37,705
Kotemakund,	2,311
Dahnyan,	15,08,850
Soliman Shahy,	7,21,635
Soneya,	92,370
Havelly Sheerpoor Attaey,	8,16,068
Azmet Shahy,	16,60,045
Futtah Sing,	20,96,463
Hussain Owjeal,	3,93,345
Kurgong,	3,48,260
Keertpoor,	2,25,775
Khund,	1,96,380
Khunga,	1,84,360
Kodela,	63,125
Mhalend,	17,31,890
Menowher Shahy,	17,09,920
Mozuffer Shahy,	15,52,175
Nessung,	7,82,517
Nubran,	2,03,560

This Sircar furnishes 200 *Cavalry, and* 5,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR SOLIMANABAD,

Containing 31 MAHLS, 1,76,29,964 DAMS.

	Dams.
Inderayin,	5,92,120
Ismailpoor,	1,84,540
Unnelya,	1,24,577
Owla,	89,277
Bussundhurry,	22,66,280
Bhowsl,	19,68,990
Punduwah,	18,23,292
Bajemore,	6,01,495
Baly Chunga,	4,17,185
Chootypoor,	5,54,950
Joomha,	4,05,901
Jaypoor,	44,250
Hussainpoor,	3,52,090
Dharsah,	95,250
Raysak,	68,257
Havelly Solimanabad,	20,51,090
Saatsunga,	7,57,111
Sahussipoor,	3,14,842
Sunghowly,	72,747
Sultanpoor,	44,572
Omarpoor,	2,23,320
Alumpoor,	28,280

	Dams.
Kabuzpoor,	7,47,200
Gobinda,	3,57,942
Petty Talookdars,	2,32,067
Mahommedpoor,	48,515
Moolkher,	7,92,107
Muckeen,	9,10,990
Nayera,	8,72,945
Neſſung,	5,00,765
Neepa,	77,017

This Sircar furniſhes 100 *Cavalry, and* 5000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR SATGONG,

Containing 53 MAHLS, 1,67,24,720 DAMS.

	Dams.
Benwa, Cutwally and Feraſetghur 3 Mahls,	15,41,770
Owkera,	7,26,360
Anwerpoor,	2,46,950
Erſaad Towaly and Satgong 2 Mahls,	2,34,890
Akbarpoor,	1,15,502
Bowdhen	9,56,457
Bewan and Selimpoor, 2 Mahls,	9,52,505
Poorah,	6,52,470
Bermaheerah and Manickhutty,	3,83,803
Beelgong;	2,30,602
Balinda,	1,25,250
Bagwan and Bungabary, 2 Mahls,	1,00,000
Baleya,	94,725
Pehlga,	38,245
Bermudhutty,	25,027
Toorterya,	36,604
Havelly Shehr,	5,02,330
Huſſainpoor,	3,24,322
Hajeepoor and Barbukpoor, 2 Mahls,	1,42,590
Dhalyapoor,	78,815
Rannyhaut,	13,58,815
Sadghatty,	13,58,510
Sakota,	2,04,072
Sirunrajepoor,	1,25,792
Duties collected from the Bunder and other Markets,	12,00,000
Saghaut and Katſal, 2 Mahls,	45,757
Futtahpoor,	80,702

SOOBAH of BENGAL.

	Dams.
Calcutta, Mekooma and Barbuckpoor, 3 Mahls,	9,36,215
Kharer,	3,65,275
Khundalya,	2,42,160
Gillarawa,	1,97,522
Mukowra,	8,01,302
Meetary,	3,07,845
Midnymull,	1,86,242
Mozufferpoor,	1,08,332
Mooudagatcha,	98,565
Mahyhatty,	49,935
Nuddya and Satenpoor, 2 Mahls,	15,08,820
Sellky,	90,042
Hattykundeh,	55,702
Hayagurh,	7,81,360

This Sircar furnishes 50 Cavalry, and 6000 Infantry.

SIRCAR MADARUN,

Containing 16 MAHLS, 94,03,400 DAMS.

	Dams.
Unhutty,	1,22,655
Balgurry,	9,37,077
Beerbhoom,	5,41,245
Bhewalbhoom,	4,95,220
Chitwa,	8,06,542
Chunpanuggery,	4,12,250
Haveily Madarun,	17,27,077
Jaynbhoom,	6,15,805
Summerfanhuts,	2,74,461
Sheergurh, commonly called Sukerbhoom,	9,15,237
Shahpoor,	6,34,460
Keytt,	40,447
Mundelghaut,	9,06,775
Nagore,	42,25,608
Meena Bazg,	2,79,322
Huffowly,	2,63,207

This Sircar furnis...

SIRCAR JELASIR,

Belonging to ORISAH,

Containing 28 MAHLS, 5,00,52,737 DAMS.

	Dams.
Banfud, commonly called Hufthoor, (here are five ſtrong Forts,)	42,11,430
Belly,	10,11,430
Paly Shahy,	9,63,430
Balkhohy,	7,56,220
Perbudah, has 3 Forts,	6,40,000
Bhoguroy, has a very ſtrong Fort,	4,97,140
Bugdy has alſo a good Fort,	3,94,280
Bazar,	1,25,720
Bahbehnbhoom,	1,14,208
The town of Jelaſir, here is a brick Fort,	1,20,07,110
Tumlook, has a ſtone Fort,	25,71,430
Terkole, here is a Fort in the Wilds,	7,20,570
Tarah, commonly called Dawerſoor-bhoom,	13,42,860
Khumna (here are five Forts,)	50,62,360
Rayn on the Borders of Oriſah, here are three Forts,	21,82,860
Roypoor is a large town, & has a very ſtrong Fort,	9,86,970
Sumbuk, has a very ſtrong Fort in the wilds,	12,57,140
Sayary,	1,08,570
Coſſyjurah,	8,93,160
Kurrugſore, has a very ſtrong Fort in the Hills,	5,28,570
Keydarkend, has 3 forts,	4,68,570
Keerry,	2,85,720
Kuknapoor,	85,720
Kerowly,	68,570
Maljeekta,	93,18,310
Midnapoor, is a large City where there are two Forts, one old and the other new,	2,12,930
Mahakaunghaut com-	

	Dams.
monly called Kotebpoor, has a very strong stone Fort,	2,40,000
Narainpoor, commonly called Khundhar, here is a very strong Fort upon a Hill,	21,82,860

This Sircar furnishes 3,470 *Cavalry,* 2 *Elephants, and* 43,810 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR BUDERUCK,

Belonging to ORISAH,

Containing 7 MAHLS, 1,86,87,770 DAMS.

	Dams.
Berwa, has two strong Forts,	32,40,000
Jowkutchery,	57,140
Havelly Buderuck (here is a Fort called Dahmnegur,)	95,42,760
Sehensoo, here are two strong Forts,	35,04,280
Gyman (here is a stone Fort of great Strength,)	13,13,840
Gursoo,	7,31,430
Petty Talookdárs (three Forts,)	35,720

This Sircar furnishes 750 *Cavalry, and* 3,700 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR CUTTEK,

Belonging to ORISAH,

	Dams.
Petchimdigh,	66,62,490
Bahar,	51,29,620
Buſſaiy Dewarpoor,	27,46,650
Berrung (here are nine Forts amongſt the hills and wilds)	21,33,940
Bhijnegur has a ſtrong Fort,	8,60,390
Bunhoo,	7,66,206
Perſotim,	6,91,530
Jowiſkite, here are four ſtrong Forts,	23,98,970
Hubbeſh commonly called Hajypoor, has a Fort,	20,73,780
Decandigh (here are 4 Forts)	2,20,65,770
Sceran,	29,78,030
Sheergurh,	14,03,580
Kotedeys has 3 Forts,	47,08,980
The City of Cuttek Benaris (has a ſtone fort of great ſtrength)	26,05,600
Kehterra has a ſtrong Fort,	11,20,230
Manikdeytun is a large Bunder where Salt Duties are collected,	6,00,000

This Sircar furniſhes 1920 *Cavalry, &* 1,08,160 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR KULLENGDUNDPAUT,

Belonging to ORISAH,

Containing 27 MAHLS, 55,60,000 DAMS.

This Sircar furniſhes 500 *Cavalry, and* 3000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR RAJE MAHINDRAH,

Belonging to ORISAH,

Containing 16 MAHLS, 50,00,000 DAMS.

This Sircar furniſhes 1000 *Cavelry, and* 5000 *Infantry.*

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH OF BAHAR.

SIRCAR BAHAR,

Containing 46 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 9,52,598 BEEGAHS,

REVENUE, 8,31,96,390 DAMS,

SEYURGHAL, 22,70,147 DAMS.

	Dams.
Arwel,	42,60,780
Owkehry gohkery,	37,47,504
Eykel,	30,35,260
Amreetu,	18,21,333
Imbelee,	8,47,908
Unjha,	67,00,000
Untery,	1,47,980
Bahar and its Dependencies (has a Fort of brick and Stone,	55,34,151
Behlawer,	36,51,640
Beesook,	27,06,539
Peletch,	22,70,438
Belya,	20,56,502
Patnah, has two Forts one of Brick and the other of Mud,	19,22,430
Phoolwary,	15,85,420
Pahra,	9,41,160
Bheempoor,	8,24,584
Punderuck,	7,27,640
Telladeh,	29,20,363
Jedder,	9,79,363
Chergong,	9,04,440
Jaeychempa,	6,20,000
Dawer,	2,62,500
Dhiker,	2,15,680
Rowh,	2,50,100
Rampoor,	3,63,820
Rajgurh,	2,88,228
Sunnote,	28,24,180
Semacy,	25,37,080
Sehreh,	20,79,000
Sandeh,	18,89,957
Seyur,	12,50,591
Ghiaſſpoor,	56,57,290

	Dams.
Gundhore,	14,52,500
Katybehra,	7,37,447
Kaber,	5,60,375
Kouh,	3,74,880
Ghautlyfehar,	3,60,820
Kurrenpoor,	3,63,820
Giya,	74,270
Mynerwa,	70,49,179
Moodeh,	46,31,080
Maldah,	21,51,575
Menerwa,	5,85,500
Mekeir,	17,76,540
Nerhut,	23,80,309

This Sircar furniſhes 2,115 *Cavalry, and* 67,350 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR MUNGEER,

Containing 31 MAHLS, 10,96,25,981½ DAMS.

	Dams.
Abhypoor,	2,00,000
Oofela,	1,89,760
Ungu,	1,47,800
Utbelu,	50,000
Bhagelpoor,	46,96,110
Bellya,	32,87,320
Bhurkyeh,	30,00,000
Puhtrareh,	1,40,920
Buffee,	1,32,000
Tunoor,	88,408
Chihy,	9,28,000
Chundowey,	3,60,000
Dehrempoor,	40,00,000
Dandfukhwar,	1,36,000
Rowhenny,	95,360
Serowhy,	17,83,000
Sukdehra,	6,90,240
Sakhowly,	3,60,000
Soorejgurh,	2,99,445
Sunghrafany,	1,60,000
Sutyaree,	58,730
Khelgong,	28,00,000
Kehrhy,	6,89,044
Kowzreh,	2,60,200
Kehtky,	1,60,000
Lekhenpoor,	6,33,280
Musjidpoor,	12,59,750
Mungeer and its dependencies,	8,08,907½
Muffdy,	29,725
Hendowy,	1,08,000
Hurarungy,	9,179

This Sircar furniſhes 2,150 *Cavalry, and* 50,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR CHUMPARUN,

Containing 3 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 85,711 BEEGAHS, 5 BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 55,13,420 DAMS.

	Dams.
Sumroon,	5,90,095
Mahfy,	35,18,435
Mujhowreh,	14,04,890

This Sircar furnishes 700 *Cavalry, and* 3,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR HAJYPOOR,

Containing 11 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 436,952 BIGAHS, 15 BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 2,73,31,030 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Akbarpoor,	1,95,040	Dependencies,	38,33,460
Boſawy,	6,24,791	Rutty,	18,24,980
Beſarra,	63,80,000	Serreyſa,	67,04,300
Ballagatcheh,	9,13,660	Amadpoor,	7,95,870
Taykehra,	35,18,354	Gurhſunneh,	8,76,200
Hajypoor and its		Nypoor,	16,63,980

SIRCAR SARUN,

Containing 17 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 2,29,052 BEEGAHS, 15 BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 1,61,72,004½ DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Inder,	5,34,990	Sepah,	2,90,596
Berraey,	5,33,820	Kewreh,	20,12,950
Pall,	48,93,378	Kellyanpoor,	7,74,496
Bara,	9,83,797½	Kuſmeer,	13,14,539
Berhen,	6,54,508	Mangeah,	6,11,813
Petchlekheh,	4,37,997	Mundhel,	9,98,140
Cheranend,	6,33,270	Mucker,	8,11,095
Chowpara,	4,00,000	*This Sircar furniſhes* 1,000 *Cavalry, and* 50,000 *Infantry,*	
Jewenyeh,	3,09,285		
Digſy,	2,77,630		

SIRCAR TERHOOT,

Containing 74 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 2,66,464 BEEGAHS, 6 BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 1,91,79,777½ DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Aheſſpoor,	3,10,550	Beſſery, &c. 4 Mahls,	11,25,000
Ooterkhend,	1,28,412	Behrwareh,	9,42,000
Ahelwar,	62,212	Banpoor,	8,94,792
Owbehy,	60,000	Bereil,	7,89,858
Owkehra,	53,980	Peddery,	5,54,258
Uthayis,	34,356	Buſſowtera,	5,46,627

	Dams.
Butchty,	3,61,929
Bhennore,	2,89,773
Butchnore,	2,75,185
Putchembhegu,	2,75,826
Bukda,	2,67,862
Poorebbhegu,	2,22,280
Pundrajah,	1,95,837
Badybhufady,	1,75,385
Bhalla,	1,45,437
Bhedwar,	1,30,471
Purharpoor,	1,21,067
Bahaderpoor,	1,19,305
Peypera,	1,12,591
Berhey,	90,369
Purbarraghow,	81,605
Behowra,	69,628
Pilwarèa,	65,328
Beiwra,	55,757
Bunwra,	40,539
Purharpoor,	37,736
Buggy,	31,550
Bujhowar,	12,675
Purafary,	12,695
Turrany,	4,43,242
Telookjawend,	1,49,896
Tajpoor,	85,434
Tandeh,	63,768
Terfown,	61,180
Terhoot and its Dependencies,	13,07,706
Jakher,	

	Dams.
Jerrayil,	5,15,732
Jugmenny,	3,21,326
Jukdeh,	1,96,020
Jubdy,	54,025
Dehrore,	2,02,818
Derbhunga,	1,59,052
Ramjowna,	4,70,005
Serreefa,	9,43,010
Selimpoor,	[illegible]
Selimabad,	[illegible]
Sejoplymudera,	[illegible]
Allayelpoor,	1,50,843
Puckeerabad,	4,42,466
Khenowly,	[illegible]
Khereh..wend,	4,08,894
Golokhund,	[illegible]
Korady,	2,43,377
Khunda,	90,000
Gurdawery,	[illegible]
Mehla,	1,42,495
Mowrowh,	9,46,048
Mundeh,	5,15,485
Murga,	66,393
Mulhemy,	39,022
Noorem,	9,728
Nowren,	2,88,140
Hathy,	2,09,153
Herny,	1,59,790
Halee,	50,342
This Sircar	2,39,[illegible]

SIRCAR RHOTAS,

Containing 18 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 4,73,340 BEEGAHS, 12 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 4,08,19,493 DAMS.

	Dams.
Abreh,	40,28,100
Bhowjpoor,	49,03,310
Beyrn,	34,07,840
Punwar,	16,77,000
Budgong,	8,42,400
Chowndeh,	44,40,360
Jeydra,	16,34,110
Denwareh,	20,76,520
Dunyar,	3,50,000
Rhotas, and its dependencies,	22,58,620
Ruttenpoor, has a ſtrong Fort,	7,83,425½
Sirſy,	27,69,466
Sahſarong,	23,70,790
Futtahpoor Bihya,	37,36,040
Kotera,	18,29,300
Kote has a ſtone Fort,	8,47,920
Mungrore,	9,25,000
Nunnore,	20,00,000

This Sircar furniſhes 4550 *Cavalry, and* 1,62,000 *Infantry.*

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH of ILLAHABASS,

COMMONLY CALLED

ALLAHABAD.

SIRCAR ALLAHABAD,

Containing 11 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 5,73,611 BEEGAHS, 4 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 2,88,33,374 DAMS,

SEYURGHAL, 7,40,071½ DAMS.

	Dams.
Allahabad, &c. 2 Mahls has a ſtone Fort,	62,97,359
Behdowhy has a brick Fort on the banks of the Ganges,	36,60,918
Jilalabad, &c. 4 Mahls,	7,37,220
Serong,	32,47,127
Singrore has a brick Fort,	18,85,666
Secunderpoor,	18,67,704
Kentet has a ſtone Fort,	8,56,555
Kewary,	7,21,115
Kheeràgurh,	4,00,000
Meh has a ſtrong Fort upon a Mountain,	11,39,981
Hadyabaſs,	20,18,014

This Sircar furniſhes 580 *Cavalry, and* 7,100 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR GHAZIPOOR,

Containing 19 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 2,88,170 BEEGAHS, 7 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,34,31,300 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,31,825 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Belya,	12,50,000	Keryat Belly,	75,467
Pechowler,	6,98,204	Goopajeet has a brick Fort,	9,42,191
Belyabafs,	6,55,769	Gundeha,	5,00,000
Behryabad,	3,55,340	Kerendeh,	2,93,515
Behlayej,	1,12,461	Lukkneyr,	1,26,636
Chowfa,	7,91,853	Mudden Benaris,	27,60,130
Deehba,	1,28,811	Mahommedabad and Purharbary two Mahls,	22,60,707
Syedpoor Nemedy,	12,50,280	*This Sircar furnifhes* 310 *Cavalry, and* 16,650 *Infantry.*	
Zeheerabad,	6,57,920		
Havelly Ghazipoor and the City (has a brick Fort on the Banks of the Ganges,)	5,72,350		

SIRCAR BENARIS,

Containing 8 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 1,36,663 BEEGAHS, 12 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 88,69,318 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 3,38,184 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Afrad,	8,53,226	of Benaris,	17,34,721
The City and Havelly		Byalfee,	5,47,634

	Dams.		Dams.
Penderhah,	8,44,221	Herhowa,	7,13,426
Kuffora,	22,90,160	*This Sircar furnishes* 830 *Cavalry, and* 8,400 *Infantry.*	
Cuthyrhas a brick fort,	18,74,230		

SIRCAR JOWNPOOR,

Containing 41 Mahls,

Measurement, 8,70,265 Beegahs, 4 Biswahs,

Revenue, 5,63,94,127 Dams.

Seyurghal, 47,17,654 Dams.

	Dams.		Dams.
Aldeemow,	30,09,990	Rary,	13,26,299
Anglee,	27,13,551	Sinjholy,	29,38,209
Beehtary,	8,44,357	Sicunderpoor has a brick Fort,	17,06,417
Behdang,	2,20,514	Sucklee,	12,74,721
Telkunnee,	6,54,363	Setherpoor,	11,64,095
Jownpoor with the Havelly has a stone Fort,	42,47,043	Shahyabad,	17,00,742
		Zufferabad,	1,56,926
Chondypoor,	14,67,221	Keryat Muttew,	5,51,410
Chandeh,	9,89,276	Keryat Dostpoor,	4,81,524
Cheryakowt,	8,70,848	Keryat Mundeh,	3,94,870
Jugeyfir,	2,86,586	Keryat Sownhah,	2,06,753
Khereed has a brick Fort,	14,45,743	Kowleh,	13,63,332
		Kehweh,	12,41,291
Kaffpoor Tandeh,	9,86,953	Ghewfy,	10,37,934
Khanpoor,	3,06,020	Gudawareh,	5,13,942
Dewgong,	25,83,205	Gowdyah,	3,41,890

	Dams.
Gopaulpoor,	1,80,403
Keraket,	23,02,748
Mendyahoo has a brick Fort,	52,89,465
Mehommedabad,	32,29,063
Mowngra,	5,29,730
Mehjowra,	4,20,164
Mow,	2,09,067
Nezamabad,	60,20,592
Naikwan,	7,58,796
Nehtupoor,	2,73,472

This Sircar furnishes 915 *Cavalry, and* 36,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR MANICKPOOR,

Containing 14 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 6,66,222 BEEGAHS, 5 BISWAHS,

REVENUE, 3,39,16,527 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 24,46,173 DAMS.

	Dams.
Arwel has a brick Fort,	29,57,077
Behlool,	18,32,283
Telhendy,	3,83,251
Jilalpoor Bilkher has a brick Fort,	39,13,017
Jayifs has brick a Fort,	14,24,737
Dulmow has a brick Fort on the Banks of the Ganges,	36,26,067
Roybereyly has a brick Fort,	36,50,984
Saloon has a brick Fort,	27,17,391
Keryat Kerareh,	24,61,077
Keryat Paygah,	11,17,926
Kehtoot has a brick Fort,	5,14,909
Maniekpoor with the Havelly has a brick Fort on the Banks of the Ganges,	67,37,729
Neffeerabad,	25,82,079

This Sircar furnishes 2040 *Cavalry, and* 42,900 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR CHUNADEH, commonly called CHUNAR,

Containing 13 Mahls,

Measurement, 1,06,270 Beegahs, 8 Biswahs,

Revenue, 58,10,654 Dams.

Shahrghal, 1,09,065 Dams.

	Dams.		Dams.
Aherwareh,	1,63,073	Villages near the River,	8,45,371
Bhooly,	11,12,656	Majwareh,	5,49,817
Bedkohl,	3,61,364	Mehyej,	3,90,609
Tandeh,	4,88,610	Mehwary,	2,27,067
Chunar with the Hawelly (there is also one Fort,)	8,33,093	Mehowy,	2,06,283
Dhoosf,	2,55,644	*This Sircar furnishes* 500 *Cavalry, and* 18,000 *Infantry.*	
Raghopoor,	4,51,962		

SIRCAR BUHTGORAH,

Containing 33 Mahls,

Revenue, 72,62,780 Dams.

This Sircar furnishes 450 *Cavalry,* 200 *Elephants, and* 57,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR KALINJER,

Containing 11 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 5,08,273 BEEGAHS, 12 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 2,38,39,474 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 6,14,580 DAMS.

	Dams.
Akwasy has a brick Fort,	25,02,893
Ajeygurh has a stone Fort,	2,00,000
Senehda has a stone Fort,	62,62,333½
Sehmoony has a brick Fort,	22,47,346
Shadypoor,	27,98,329½
Russen,	5,12,026
Kalinjer with the Suburbs,	9,70,259
Kehreleh has a brick Fort,	12,75,325
Mehoba has a stone Fort,	52,42,014
Mohdha has a stone Fort,	29,98,062

This Sircar furnishes 1210 *Cavalry,* 12 *Elephants and* 18,100 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR KORAH,

Containing 9 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 3,41,170 BEEGAHS, 10 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,73,97,567 DAMS,

SEYURGHAL, 4,69,350 DAMS.

	Dams.
Jaymow has a Fort on the Banks of the Ganges,	31,06,346
Korah with the Havelly 2 Mahls, here is a brick Fort,	67,71,891

	Dams.
Kahtempoor,	36,67,564
Mehjawen,	13,23,339
Cotyeh,	5,84,274
Kenyr,	5,13,497
Kerenpoorkenar,	8,30,070
Mohsenpoor,	6,00,586

This Sircar furnishes 500 *Cavalry*, 10 *Elephants, and* 15,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR KURRAH,

Containing 12 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 4,47,556 BEEGAHS, 19 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 2,26,82,048 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 14,93,862 DAMS.

	Dams.
Jyjhee,	16,24,934
Ahterben,	8,94,036
Jyasa,	8,45,766
Havelly Kurrah,	51,21,679
Rary,	27,07,034
The City of Kurrah has a Fort,	2,56,363
Kerry has a brick Fort,	1,41,733
Kulsa,	9,25,234
Kutera commonly called Kurfoon has a brick Fort,	6,93,487
Futtehpoor Kunsoah,	24,92,705
Hutgong,	27,23,521
Hasswah,	21,23,661

This Sircar furnishes 350 *Cavalry, and* 2,700 *Infantry.*

SOOBAH of OWDH.

SIRCAR GOWRECKPOOR,

Containing 24 Mahls.

Measurement, 2,44,283 Beegahs, 13 Biswahs.

Revenue 1,19,26,790 Dams.

Seyurghal, 51,235 Dams.

	Dams.
Atrowlah has a brick Fort,	13,97,367
Anhowla,	2,01,120
Benyekpoor has a brick Fort,	6,00,000
Banbhenparah,	4,14,194
Bhunwaparah,	1,55,900
Tilpoor has a brick Fort,	4,00,000
Cheelúparah has a brick Fort,	2,89,302
Deryaparah, do.	15,17,708
Dewaparah, and Kotela two Mahls,	7,17,640
Rehly,	16,18,074
Ruffoolpoor and Ghoosy two Mahls,	6,22,030
Ramgurh and Koory 2 Mahls,	4,85,943
Goreckpoor with the Havelly has a brick Fort on the Banks of the River Rabety,	5,68,385
Kethela has a brick Fort,	40,000
Kehlapara, do.	4,25,845
Mehowly, do.	6,18,206
Mundewh,	4,52,321
Mendeleh,	51,100
Mengher and Ruttenpoor 2 Mahls. Here is a brick Fort,	13,52,585

This Sircar furnishes 1010 *Cavalry, and* 22,000 *Infantry.*

	Dams.
Behrwareh has a brick Fort,	4,35,430
Biſſara,	2,76,066
Peela,	48,022
Chetyapoor,	17,65,641
Khyerabad with the Havelly 2 Mahls, here is a brick Fort,	21,61,234
Sandy has a brick Fort,	30,55,339
Sirrah,	20,91,983
Seedderpoor,	8,31,185
Goopamow has a brick Fort,	56,20,466
Ghuny has a brick Fort,	32,50,522
Ghunygurh has ſix Forts which are not perceptible till you are cloſe upon them,	18,29,328
Ghurghella,	4,83,727
Gungkhutmow,	2,35,656
Laherpoor,	30,23,479
Mutcherhutteh,	21,12,176
Neemkhar has a brick Fort,	35,66,055
Hurgrown,	10,00,000
This Sircar furniſhes 1,160 *Cavalry, and* 27,800 *Infantry.*	

SIRCAR LUKHNOW,

Containing 55 MAHLS,

MEASUREMENT, 33,07,426 BEEGAHS, 10 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 8,07,16,120 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 45,72,566 DAMS.

	Dams.
Embehty has a brick Fort,	3,76,480
Anam has a brick Fort,	20,12,372
Aſowly, do.	16,97,238
Aſeyun,	8,30,625
Aſewha,	5,09,901
Oontchehgong,	4,17,958
Belgrowng has a brick Fort,	51,24,113
Bengermow, do.	38,02,122
Bijlowr,	25,06,047

SOOBAH of AGRA.

SIRCAR KINOJE,

Containing 30 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 27,76,673 BEEGAHS, 16 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 5,25,84,607 DAMS.

	Dams.
Bhoregong has three Forts and a Reservoir of Water,	45,28,010
Bhowipoor,	34,46,738
Belgrong,	33,87,676
Behtar,	29,21,389
Belhoree,	28,28,349
Pattyaly,	18,77,600
Pattyalypoor,	11,53,636
Puttynaghur,	5,66,997
Burneh,	4,50,000
Bia,	4,00,000
Phephong,	54,32,391
Sakeetch,	32,30,752
Sowni,	32,30,752
Schawer,	12,05,000
Sewly,	6,23,473
Suckutpoor,	6,23,441
Sugrong,	5,39,050
Sehar,	4,86,550
Sewburgeh,	4,65,328
Secunderpoor Adhoo,	2,76,918
Serwer,	4,47,563
Secunderpoor Aterchhy,	2,69,622
Shumshabad, has a Fort on the Banks of the Ganges,	71,38,453
Clupramow,	15,22,128
Dewna,	4,83,171
Kinoje with the Havelly has a brick Fort,	24,70,743
Kunpul,	16,51,586
Kerawely,	14,09,988
Mulkowseh,	15,00,000
Nanamow,	1,36,921

This Sircar furnishes 3765 *Cavalry, and* 88,350 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR COWL,

Containing 21 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 24,61,731 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 5,49,92,943 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 20,94,840 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Atrowly,	54,34,459	Secundarow has a brick Fort,	44,12,631
Akberabad,	30,03,409	Sowroon has a brick Fort,	8,05,016
Ahar has a brick Fort,	21,06,554	Sidhoopoor,	9,89,458
Bahfoo,	25,02,562	Shekarpoor,	19,84,828
Bulram,	21,31,765	Cowl has a brick Fort,	1,04,12,305
Bejlana,	6,24,825	Gungeyree,	3,72,050
Tuppel has a brick Fort,	18,02,571	Marhereh,	36,79,582
Tanneh Tereeda,	2,12,750	Mullickpoor,	14,46,132
Jilally,	29,57,910	Nouh has a brick Fort,	13,11,955
Jendofe,	17,49,238		
Khoorjeh,	37,03,020		
Debenhoy has a brick Fort,	21,69,933		

This Sircar furnifhes 4035 *Cavalry, and* 78,950 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR GUALIAR,

Containing 12 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 11,46,465 BEEGAHS, 6 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 2,96,83,649 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 2,40,350 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Anhown has a brick Fort,	22,77,747	Budruhteh, do.	6,96,800
		Chentower, do.	10,51,341

SOOBAH of AGRA.

	Dams.
Jelhowda, do.	2,90,306
undrowly,	18,07,207
oypoor,	10,17,721
Sirfeenny,	8,32,128
Semawely,	8,01,344
Sirbundeh has a brick Fort,	2,67,497
Allapoor has a brick Fort,	51,23,866
Gualiar with the Havelly,	1,24,83,072
Kehtowly,	31,05,319

This Sircar furnishes 2490 *Cavalry, and* 43,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR JREJ,

Containing 16 Mahls.

Measurement, 22,02,124 Beegahs, 18 Biswahs,

Revenue, 3,77,85,421 Dams.

Settlement, 4,56,493 Dams.

	Dams.
	2,22,42[illegible]
Ind,	
Perhur has a brick Fort,	52,37,03[illegible]
Pehandeer,	25,33,44[illegible]
Beejpoor,	12,41,097
Pendree,	4,64,111
Jdhereh has a brick Fort,	1,17,77,164
[illegible]ah has a Fort.	3,00,000
[illegible]ngpoor,	4,85,732
Bewah, has a brick [illegible]t,	3,00,000
Beghoolah,	7,55,200
Eghdeh,	1,20,000
Kowaj has a Fort,	18,71,802
Gwagy has a Fort,	13,43,072
	2,40,000
Kooty,	
Kalpeeah has a brick Fort,	47,76,327
Mahoony,	5,22,[illegible]00

This Sircar furnishes [illegible] *Cavalry,* [illegible] *Beghoolahs, and* [illegible] *Infantry.*

SIRCAR SANWAN,

Containing 27 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 7,62,014 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 84,59,296 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 82,662 DAMS.

	Dams.
Untry, is famous for its Beetlenut Trees, which yield a large Revenue,	9,06,140
Umwary,	2,23,000
Jytewan,	1,65,165
Oeteyleh,	32,455
Beyong,	8,01,285
Punwar,	4,17,439
Perantcheh,	3,96,193
Budnoon,	2,75,000
Bhafinda,	1,69,040
Chitore,	5,48,331
Jirhely,	1,44,055
Jugtan,	1,23,680
Dahmeleh,	17,306
Ruchadeh,	4,72,839
Ruttengurh has a Fort,	3,55,955
Rowheereh,	10,17,682
Sowhindy has a brick Fort,	8,96,959
Kenowleh,	3,64,368
Kerhereh,	2,77,000
Kisjud (here is a Pafs in the Mountains)	1,96,304
Kundha,	1,62,661
Kundeejreh the great,	1,12,079
Kundeejreh the little,	68,470
Kehtery haul,	1,12,079
Gujhareh has a ftone Fort,	82,291
Kudwaheh,	43,296
Mow has a Fort,	8,50,429

This Sircar furnifhes 1105 *Cavalry, and* 18,000 *Infantry.*

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH of MALWAH.

SIRCAR OWJAIN,

Containing 10 Mahls.

Measurement, 9,25,622 Beegahs.

Revenue, 4,38,27,960 Dams.

Seyurghal, 2,81,816 Dams.

	Dams.
Owjain with the Havelly has a ſtone and brick Fort,	1,38,82,035
Unhul,	27,12,972
Bedhnawer has a ſtone Fort,	30,56,195
Panbahar,	19,37,596
Deibalpoor,	60,00,000
Ruttam,	44,21,540
Sanweer,	24,18,375
Kehnayl has a ſtone and brick Fort,	29,07,817
Kehjrowr,	26,51,044
Newlahy has a brick Fort on the Banks of the River Chembel,	38,51,886
This Sircar furniſhes	3,250 *Cavalry, and* 11,170 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR ROYSAYN,

Containing 32 MAHLS.

	Dams.
Allapoory, &c. 6 Mahls,	1,73,064
Bhilfeh,	60,94,970
Bhoory,	3,16,017
Bhowjpoor,	2,20,592
Balabhet,	2,15,122
Tanneh Meer Khan,	7,35,315
Jajewy,	2,15,122
Jitanewy,	1,84,757
Jelodeh,	13,290
Khulijypoor,	41,060
Dahmowty,	7,88,389
Dekhwareh,	2,92,313
Dewrood,	1,44,000
Dahnyeh,	21,502
Royfayn with the Havelly has a ſtone Fort upon a Mountain,	9,34,739
Seywany,	5,80,828
Sirſyeh,	2,79,346
Shahpoor,	89,067
Ghoomlaſeh,	6,45,665
Gheyreh,	5,60,037
Kyſureh,	4,73,267
Khamgurh,	3,78,460
Kergurh,	3,65,707
Kooroy,	1,45,566
Laherpoor,	32,268
Mahſummund,	43,024

SIRCAR GURREH,

Containing 57 MAHLS,

REVENUE, 1,18,77,080 DAMS.

	Dams.
Amowdgurh has a ſtone Fort on a Mountain,	10,39,485
Bary and Benker two Mahls,	4,85,000
Bunger,	4,00,025
Bhutgong, &c. 3 Mahls,	3,95,000
Penar and Nejehly two Mahls,	3,00,000
Bakhereh,	2,38,000
Benaker and Amreyl 2 Mahls. A ſtone Fort,	1,40,000

	Dams.
Beey,	82,000
Beeragurh has a ſtrong Fort,	45,000
Chandpoor and Chandery 2 Mahls,	39,000
Jeytgurh, Buhkdavy and Havelly 3 Mahls,	12,000
Cheyta,	12,000
Demowdeh,	13,55,000
Dehmra and Duhmree 2 Mahls,	49,000
Dowgong,	25,000
Dowhar and Hoorbehiſht 2 Mahls,	18,000
Dergurh,	18,000
Ruttenpoor and Purhar 2 Mahls,	6,13,000
Rangurh,	4,00,000
Ramgurh and Sarunpoor 2 Mahls,	10,55,000
Ruſſoolya,	12,000
Seetelpoor,	85,000
Shahpoor and Juragh 2 Mahls. A ſtrong Fort,	3,50,000
Gurreh, with the Havelly. A ſtone fort,	18,57,000
Kehtowleh,	1,21,000
Keydarpoor, &c. twelve Mahls,	16,26,000
Lalljee, Kerowleh, and Dornkrowleh, 3 Mahls,	10,00,000
Mendella,	3,52,000
Hererya and Dowgurh 2 Mahls,	9,09,000

This Sircar furniſhes 5495 *Cavalry, and* 54,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR CHENDARY,

Containing 61 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 5,54,277 BEEGAHS, 17 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 3,10,37,783 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 26,931 DAMS.

	Dams.
Owdypoor has a ſtone Fort,	8,32,086
Azdur,	10,16,000
Eyren,	1,01,953
Itaweh,	80,000
Bhowraſeh has ſtone fort,	7,55,000

SIRCAR SARENGPOOR,

Containing 24 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 7,06,202 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 3,29,94,880 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 3,24,462 DAMS.

	Dams.
Aſhteh,	32,00,790
Akberpoor,	1,-0,610
Agra,	4,72,363
Bijilpoor,	6,47,544
Beyloon,	6,10,544
Bhuraſeh,	2,59,777
Bejon,	65,820
Banyan,	40,841
Bayawer,	1,56,740
Teleen,	18,00,700
Khuljypoor,	6,027
Zeerapoor,	3,87,352
Sarengpoor, with the Havelly, 2 Mahls, has a brick Fort,	12,94,321
Saharbabahjy,	10,93,049
Sunderſy,	4,34,389
Suſember,	54,376
Shujapoor,	80,17,184
Kerhely,	74,47,906
Kateyeh,	11,93,396
Kanher,	2,97,047
Kerherry,	17,252
Mahommedpoor,	19,81,133
Nowgong,	27,55,433

This Sircar furniſhes 3125 *Cavalry, and* 21,710 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR BEEJAGURH,

Containing 32 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 2,83,278 BEEGAHS, 13 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,22,49,121 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 3,574 DAMS.

	Dams.
Unjery,	7,07,093
Anown and Sengwer,	2,98,648
Ablahutteh,	2,26,677
Banhungong,	7,81,014
Belgowareh,	4,07,014
Berowdeh,	3,61,858
Bekengong, has a stone Fort, and is famous for its Horses,	3,69,125
Budkhel, situated near the River Nerbudeh,	2,23,615
Banfyeh,	85,000
Budrya,	84,293
Benheleh, has a Wild, where Elephants are hunted,	52,939
Byrore,	3,91,333
Teykery,	6,45,245
Jilalabad, with the Haveily. A stone Fort,	4,14,268
Chemary has a stone fort,	5,43,994
Dewlagheeta,	3,92,080
Dewlanerher,	98,569
Sewraneh,	6,27,207
Sedhowa,	3,53,819
Seelwareh has a stone Fort,	3,25,544
Sangorey,	1,79,202
Kefrawed,	11,50,569
Kherghone,	7,53,194
Kanchpoor,	1,26,846
Ghowrgong,	85,082
Leherpoor commonly called Mahommedpoor,	2,05,743
Lewarykouh,	50,000
Mendawerah has a famous Pagode,	7,77,381
Mehowy near the River Nerbudeh,	3,95,206
Mowraneh has a stone Fort,	3,55,902
Nawory, do.	4,08,164
Nenkelwary,	3,70,208

This Sircar furnishes 1773 *Cavalry, and* 19,480 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR MENDOW,

Containing 16 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 2,29,969 BEEGAHS, 11 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,37,88,994 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,27,732 DAMS.

	Dams.		*Dams.*
Amchereh,	3,95,400	Sonaſſy,	30,97,192
Berowdeh,	13,07,765	Kotereh,	23,93,871
Puhnman,	6,56,556	Mendow with the Havelly, two Mahls,	48,698
Jowly Mehyr,	9,68,370	Menawereh,	1,02,164
Haſſelpoor,	2,10,000	Naleheh,	5,45,952
Dehar,	2,79,306	Nowaly,	2,24,608
Dekhtan,	9,58,986	*This Sircar furniſhes* 1180 *Cavalry, and* 10,625 *Infantry.*	
Dheremgong,	1,16,442		
Sangore,	6,83,384		

SIRCAR HINDYEH,

Containing 23 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 89,573 BEEGAHS, 17 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,16,10,969 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,57,054 DAMS.

	Dams.		*Dams.*
Ownchowd,	20,37,877	Bayaſheh,	25,251
Awelgong,	42,294	Balhaſſy,	825
Amowndeh,	21,864	Chukhowda,	1,58,876
Bijnowla,	44,418	Chumpaneer,	20,653

	Dams.
Deywafs,	67,18,000
Rajowr,	25,641
Sutwafs,	89,080
Sumeray,	52,115
Syamgurh,	8,494
Seyowly,	2,250
Kenduha Illampoor,	12,98,571
Mowdy,	19,443
Merdanpoor,	450
Nemawer,	94,346
Nowgong,	79,264
Neymen,	75,152
Handeh,	1,46,044
Hendyeh with the Havelly has a ſtone Fort on the Banks of the Nerbudeh,	3,50,051

This Sircar furniſhes 1296 *Cavalry, and* 5921 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR NUZERBAR,

Containing 7 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 8,59,604 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 5,01,62,250 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,98,478 DAMS.

	Dams.
Bhanbeereh,	69,24,355
Sultanpoor,	2,81,19,749
Kehayer,	53,310
Nazerbar with the Havelly, 2 Mahls,	1,42,52,199
Neyr,	7,22,760
Nemowry,	89,585

This Sircar furniſhes 500 *Cavalry, and* 6000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR MERUSOOR,

Containing 17 Mahls.

Revenue, 68,61,396 Dams.

Seyerghal, 23,387 Dams.

	Dams.		Dams.
Eyknood,	7,16,353	Jemyawereh,	6,19,75
Owjenwafs,	1,70,953	Sewkereh,	46,09
Bifsheteh,	5,11,400	Ghiaffpoor,	1,38,89
Boodeh,	2,55,062	Kyumpoor,	1,75,30
Behtore,	1,09,220	Kowry,	30
Burleet,	1,06,703	Merufsor with the Ha-	
Berowdeh,	95,979	velly,	16,51,92
Bhutpoor,	63,194	*This Sircar furnifhes* 1194 *Ca*	
Tall,	16,00,000	*valry, and* 4280 *Infantry*	
Teeroul,	5,00,000		

SIRCAR GAGROON,

Containing 12 Mahls.

Measurement, 63,529 Beegahs.

Revenue, 45,35,794 Dams.

	Dams.		Dams.
Owrmal,	5,02,774	Sewthel,	2,81,90
Akberpoor,	62,500	Sendar,	81,92
Beetchbahar,	15,73,560	Ghatty,	6,00,04
Jeyhet,	2,25,640	Gagroon with the Ha-	
Khyerabad,	6,46,000	velly,	19,78
Roypoor,	2,87,805	Neemtohore,	6,08,83

SIRCAR KOWTRYBERANEH,

Containing 10 MAHLS.

MEASURYMENT, 1,90,039 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 80,31,925 DAMS.

	Dams.
Aſowp,	17,33,927
Ajygurh,	8,55,612
Ahore,	5,32,056
Berowdeh,	9,23,667
Dak Deedharlya,	4,58,144
Sohet,	6,93,585

	Dams.
Kowtryberaneh, &c. 2 Mahls,	18,56,566
Gungrar,	10,66,683
Ghoſey,	1,16,380

This Sircar furniſhes 2245 *Cavalry, and* 6500 *Infantry.*

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH of BERAR.

SIRCAR KAWEEL,

Containing 46 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 13,46,66,140 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,28,74,048 DAMS.

	Dams.
Eletchpoor has a ſtone Fort,	1,40,00,000
Aſhty,	48,00,000
Arown,	32,00,000
Aujy,	16,00,000
Anjengong,	32,00,000
Babeel,	6,40,000
Bary,	1,14,368
Baharkully,	32,00,000
Beeyaweda,	12,80,000
Biſrowly,	7,00,000
Bilſeyker,	9,60,000
Balla,	8,00,000
Berore,	12,80,000
Belgong,	8,17,350
Booſnah,	9,14,460
Bubheranty,	48,25,300
Betuſeh,	20,00,000
Thoogong,	56,00,000
Jughucky,	24,00,000
Deryapoor,	64,00,000
Dhamoory,	27,18,540
Reedhore,	64,00,000
Kehrygurrum,	24,00,000
Sereſſgong,	52,00,096
Serrala,	18,35,390
Sirſoon,	48,00,000
Salore,	3,40,000
Sheerpoor,	48,000
Kholapoor,	48,70,014

	Dams.
Partahkulsy,	28,64,000
Bulbulgong,	24,00,000
Baboosheikh,	37,00,000
Barygong,	16,00,000
Paterreh,	33,42,500
Banbher,	15,68,000
Budeera bhownjy,	27,64,452
Budeera Kanka,	48,13,700
Jelgong,	1,00,00,000
Jypoor,	4,00,000
Chandore,	48,87,000
Deharwer,	12,00,000
Dhinda,	56,00,000
Dhengeer, has a stone Fort,	20,00,000
Rajore,	10,00,000
Sewla,	6,40,000
Sheerpoor,	48,000
Kerundkheer,	24,00,000
Kothel,	14,09,000
Kotchly,	6,40,000
Mungong,	48,00,000
Meheer,	6,00,000
Mulkapoor,	1,12,00,000
Meelgurh,	94,360
The Villages of Rajore,	4,00,000
Madroodreh,	12,00,000
Hustgong,	15,00,000

This Sircar furnishes 50 *Cavalry, and* 3000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR KULLEM,

Containing 31 MAHLS, eight of which are dependent upon Chanda.

REVENUE, 3,28,28,000 DAMS.

	Dams.
Indorey,	* *
Amrawuty,	12,00,000
Iyny,	16,00,000
Poonah,	3,60,000
Boory,	12,00,000
Beyleh,	27,00,000
Belygong,	1,00,000
Telygong and Dygong,	48,00,000
Doongur,	16,00,000
Ranygong,	2,00,000
Salowr,	32,00,000
Kowrhar,	9,60,000
Kullem,	5,00,000
Geelapoor,	12,00,000
Ladkheer,	16,00,000
Nygong,	9,60,000

	Dams.	
Najengong,	6,40,000	*The remaining Purgunnahs are in the Poſſeſſion of the Zemindars.*
Nonitlowhára,	1,28,000	
Berkehond,	* * *	

SIRCAR BASSUM,

Containing 8 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 3,26,25,250 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 18,25,250 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Owndeh,	48,64,000	Kelſehpoory,	32,00,000
Baſſum,	81,61,250	Kerory Dehmny,	12,00,000
Banhy,	24,00,000	Mangolore,	32,00,000
Chartahnah,	48,00,000	Nirſee,	48,00,000

SIRCAR MAHORE

Containing 20 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 4,28,85,444 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 97,844 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Unſungeh,	9,60,000	Dhangy,	3,20,000
Amerkhur,	64,00,000	Seewala,	24,00,000
Booſch,	40,00,000	Soorety,	64,000
Tamſa,	21,77,844	Keroly,	32,000
Jughely,	32,00,000	Khenowl,	12,00,000
Hejoly,	24,00,000	Koreh,	4,80,000
Havelly Mahore, with the Kusſbahs of Dehſore & Sooreh, 3 Mahls,	36,80,000	Mehenteh,	24,00,000
		Mehgong,	16,00,000
		Nadapoor,	20,00,000
Deharweh,	24,00,000	Huldhota,	* * *

SIRCAR MANIK DURG,

Containing 8 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 1,44,00,000 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Bhiwel,	24,00,000	Rajore,	24,00,000
Bhan,	20,00,000	Koret,	20,00,000
Chandore,	24,00,000	Neer,	16,00,000
Jayir,	16,00,000		

SIRCAR PAHTERY,

Containing 18 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 8,07,05,954 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,15,80,954 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Ardhapoor,	16,00,000	Jehry,	16,00,000
Pahtehry,	2,51,14,740	Seyool,	36,00,000
Burree,	80,00,000	Kosery,	32,00,000
Banjelgong,	20,00,000	Loohgong,	48,00,000
Balhere,	24,00,000	Muckutbedehgeer	24,00,000
Bisnet,	1,12,00,000	Matergong,	4,80,000
Baar,	16,00,000	Mandeer,	68,71,203
Bungully,	6,40,000	Vasa,	4,00,000
Chitore,	36,00,000	Hata,	12,00,000

SIRCAR TELINGANEH,

Containing 19 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 7,19,04,000 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 66,00,000 DAMS.

	Dams.		*Dams.*
Inderchas a ſmall ſtone Fort,	48,00,000	Tamoorny,	16,00,00
		Keryat Kodavend Khan,	6,40,000
Owlch,	8,00,000	Dhekwar,	96
Boden,	80,00,000	Rajore,	16,00,000
Bhaneer,	16,00,000	Gurkote,	22,00,000
Bhilſi,	64,00,000	Kherka,	64,00,000
Balkunda,	64,00,000	Koſumpulteh,	6,64,000
Peemgul,	24,00,000	Mudmool,	64,00,000
Panoora,	32,00,000	Loohgong,	1,12,00,000
Bhooker,	16,00,000	Neermul,	64,00,000

SIRCAR RAMGUR,

Containing 5 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 96,00,000 DAMS.

	Dams.		*Dams.*
Pelrab,	8,00,000	Kundhad,	22,40,000
Chitore,	32,00,000	Murgmeel,	8,00,000
Havelly Ramgur,	25,60,000		

SIRCAR BHEKER,

Containing 4 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 4,51,22,900 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 3,76,000 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Havelly Bheker,	2,56,00,000	Dewelgong,	56,00,000
Summerny,	72,00,000	Suckerkherleh,	67,76,000

SIRCAR PUTTYALEH,

Containing 9 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 1,91,20,000 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 48,00,000 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Owdungong,	4,00,000	Deha,	48,00,000
Atawan,	24,00,000	Dhaweer,	26,00,000
Pattyalehbary,	12,00,000	Sewna,	6,40,000
Chandore,	12,80,000	Sownlapara,	16,00,000
Junghully,	20,00,000		

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH of GUJERAT.

SIRCAR AHMEDABAD,

Containing 28 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 80,24,153 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 20,83,06,994 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 65,11,441 DAMS.

	Dams.
The City of Ahmedabad,	1,50,00,073
Havelly Ahmedabad,	2,39,99,371
Arhermatra,	96,69,754
Ahmednagar has a ſtone Fort,	17,70,912
Iyder,	16,16,000
Bheel,	60,88,920
Barahſewah,	28,14,124
Beerpoor has a ſtone Fort,	17,78,300
Beelowd,	14,93,249
Beeranty,	20,76,574
Bunder Solch,	6,00,000
Putlad,	7,71,960
Thameneh,	6,00,000
Chalabarhahasa brick Fort,	3,49,08,220
Chalawarah has a ſtone Fort,	48,25,390
Dhulkeh,	16,50,000
Dhundhookh has a ſtone Fort,	1,13,07,704
Sirnal,	1,01,88,105
Kurry,	3,01,25,987
Khambayit,	2,01,47,986
Kerneej has a ſtone Fort,	3,01,25,778

	Dams.
Mundeh,	2,21,47,973
Murafeh has a brick Fort,	42,35,119
Mahmoodabad,	17,47,080
Maffaudabad, has a brick Fort,	14,00,000
Mungeritch has a ftone Fort,	1,21,762
Neryad,	81,03,098
Hirfoor,	7,52,212

This Sircar furnifhes 4120 *Cavalry, and* 20,500 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR PUTTEN,

Containing 16 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 37,50,015 BEEGAHS,

REVENUE, 60,03,25,099 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 2,10,327 DAMS.

	Dams.
Putten has two Forts,	9,57,462
Beejapoor,	60,01,832
Palhunpoor,	36,00,000
Burnagur has a ftone Fort,	18,44,324
Beelnagur,	6,74,348
Tehrar has a brick Fort,	40,00,000
Teerwareh has a brick Fort,	21,30,000
Havelly Putten,	2,54,045
Radhun has a brick Fort,	40,00,000
Summy,	12,66,998
Satilpoor,	2,87,340
Kherang,	40,00,000
Kakreejy,	13,12,590
Mownjpoor,	9,09,630
Moorwareh,	3,20,030
Weyfeh,	16,00,000

This Sircar furnifhes 715 *Cavalry, and* 6000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR NADOWT,

Containing 12 MAHLS.

MUASSEMEST, 5,41,817 BEEGAHS, 16 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 87,97,596 DAMS.

SAYERGHAL, 11,328 DAMS.

	Dam.		Dam.
Amroly,	1,43,620	Kyar,	80,308
Awdha,	17,076	Murphedereh,	62,328
Bellay,	20,61,368	Menden,	16,000
Bedel,	2,72,045	Nadowt, with the Havelly,	39,29,330
Tilkowreh,	15,05,525	Nutrung,	1,65,500
Tehwe,	1,65,500		
Jem pyang,	4,12,093		

SIRCAR BERODEH,

Containing 4 MAHLS.

MUASSEMEST, 9,22,212 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 4,11,45,895 DAMS.

SAYERGHAL, 3,88,356 DAMS.

	Dam.		Dam.
Berodeh, with the Havelly, has a ſtone Fort,	2,24,03,495	Dubhowey, has a ſtone Fort,	62,52,550
Bhatteyre, has a ſtone Fort,	62,43,280	Semere,	57,46,580

This Sircar furniſhes 900 Cavalry, and 5800 Infantry.

SIRCAR BEHROATCH,

Containing 14 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 3,49,771 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 2,18,45,663 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,41,820 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Owrparah,	16,55,877	Kady,	42,75,000
Akleyſir,	5,58,010	Kulleh,	3,53,670
Aneer,	3,07,737	Kundhar,	2,44,000
Behroatch, has a brick Fort,	4,56,230	Noorek,	12,77,250
Turkyeh,	5,651	Mukboolabad,	29,12,040
Jehrmundowey,	1,22,795	Hanſooh,	24,39,158
Havelly Behroatch,	70,22,690	*This Sircar furniſhes* 990 *Cavalry, and* 20,800 *Infantry.*	
Deetchparah,	11,74,540		

SIRCAR CHANPANEER,

Containing 9 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 8,00,337 BEEGAHS, 11 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,01,09,884 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,73,730 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Arawereh,	48,209	Chundwareh,	21,530
Chanpaneer with the Havelly, two ſtone Forts,	14,29,649	Chowraſy,	22,15,275
		Dhowd, has a ſtone Fort,	12,83,300

	Dams.
Dhowl,	1,72,992
Dilawerch,	48,628
Sownkherch,	29,99,796
Sauvees, has a ſtone fort,	23,00,000

This Sircar furniſhes 550 Cavalry, and 1600 Infantry.

SIRCAR SOORET,

Containing 31 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 13,12,315 BEEGAHS, 16 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,90,35,177 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,82,370 DAMS.

	Dams.
Anawel, has a ſtone Fort,	4,24,355
Purchowl,	15,08,000
Bullyar,	12,81,420
Beleyſir,	10,16,045
Beyawerch, has a ſtone Fort,	5,54,320
Belwarch, has a ſtone Fort,	4,78,620
Bhyſreet,	4,25,255
Parneer,	12,77,475
Bhoolſir,	1,46,250
Bilawerch,	5,92,180
Tellary,	9,17,890
Timba,	2,36,390
Jugehlee,	3,83,320
Dehmeery,	3,60,520
Remee,	63,650
Sooret, with the Havelly, has a ſtone Fort,	55,30,145
Supa,	73,31,510
Sirbhoon,	6,01,275
Khublury,	26,760
Khundbowey,	7,35,330
Khirka,	6,29,310
Kerodeh,	3,83,240
Camreetch,	3,28,205
Kowe has a ſtone Fort,	2,28,390
Loohary,	25,280
Merawely,	3,70,410
Mehwah,	1,90,200
Nawaly,	65,220
Nowſary,	2,97,720
Nerpad,	1,30,500

This Sircar furniſhes 2000 Cavalry, and 3500 Infantry.

SIRCAR KODEHRA,

Containing 12 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 5,35,255 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 34,18,324 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Owdha,	1,84,935	Kodehra with the Havelly, 2 Mahls,	7,85,660
Atladera,	34,660	Kohaneh,	7,85,669
Beyra,	2,57,202	Meeral,	5,25,975
Jednagur,	1,20,660	Mehdwara,	18,026
Jhalood,	7,94,654	*This Sircar furnishes* 1000 *Cavalry, and* 5000 *Infantry.*	
Dhamnood,	* * *		
Schra,	1,46,392		

SIRCAR SORET,

Containing 73 MAHLS,

Out of which Number, 13 *Mahls* are on Account of Port Duties.

REVENUE, 6,34,37,366 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Adeneh,	76,30,388	Birwa,	50,664
Artehja,	7,80,500	Bundeh,	84,960
Amrely,	17,84,160	Bandowr,	14,060
Apleteh,	12,14,592	Bheemradeh,	28,320
Puttendeo,	44,53,990	Palytahneh,	2,40,592
Banwareh,	48,09,640	Bekfera,	56,340
Bilkha,	1,40,000	Berer,	7,34,792
Bulfar,	5,09,760	Berwara,	74,792
eyry,	14,560	Bhadeyly,	14,160

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH of AJMEER.

SIRCAR AJMEER,

Containing 28 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 56,05,487 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 6,21,53,390 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 14,75,714 DAMS.

	Dams.
Ajmeer, with the Havelly, has a Fort on a Mountain,	62,14,731
Embeer, has a ſtone Fort on a Mountain,	1,22,56,297
Arayin,	17,55,960
Pereet,	22,00,000
Baghorvy,	4,86,161
Pehnoy,	14,00,000
Behnaey,	2,71,256
Bowal,	7,49,773
Bahel,	6,00,000
Bandhen Soondery,	4,35,664
Behrdundeh,	2,00,072
Tuſyna,	23,30,090
Jowneereh,	2,14,442
Jagh,	5,01,844
Dowgong,	12,00,000
Roſhenpoor,	6,92,512
Sembher, has a ſtone Fort,	96,49,947
Serwar, has a brick Fort,	16,16,825
Sehteela,	12,70,009
Solimanabad,	18,60,016
Keykery,	18,80,000
Kehrweh,	70,20,347
Mahroot,	57,56,402
Muneverabad,	14,52,577

	Dams.
Muffaudabad,	15,87,991
Neranyeh,	26,60,159
Herfeor, has a brick Fort,	12,00,926

This Sircar furnifhes 16,000 *Cavalry, and* 80,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR CHITORE,

Containing 26 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 16,78,802 BEEGAHS, 17 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 3,00,47,649 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 3,60,737 DAMS.

	Dams.
Hampoor, commonly called Rampoor,	70,00,000
Owdypoor,	11,20,000
Apernal,	2,80,000
Arlool,	2,00,000
Hampoor, commonly called Mohen,	1,08,600
Beedhnore, has a ſtone Fort,	45,11,551
Phoolya has a ſtone Fort,	28,43,470
Punchra,	32,96,290
Peór,	26,01,041
Bheenferoor has a ſtone Fort,	12,00,000
Bagore,	3,95,550
Beygoon,	11,75,729
Beyſee Hejypoor has a ſtone Fort,	13,75,000
Chitore with the Havelly, two Mahls, a ſtone Fort,	8,00,000
Jyren,	19,85,250
Sanwerghaty,	4,70,294
Sandery has a ſtone Fort,	4,00,020
Semeel,	1,00,000
Kowſyaneh,	2,63,812
Mandelgurh has a ſtone Fort upon a Mountain,	33,84,750
Mandel has a brick Fort,	4,47,090
Medarye,	1,60,000
Neemij, &c. 3 Mahls,	7,19,202

This Sircar furnifhes 22,000 *Cavalry, and* 82,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR RHINTENPOOR,

Containing 83 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 60,24,196, BEEGAHS, 11 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 8,98,64,576 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,81,834 DAMS.

	Dams.
Alhenpoor,	15,62,239
Ownyara,	12,37,169
Itada,	7,70,525
Atwan,	6,00,000
Iflampoor,	77,500
Unghoreh,	1,60,000
Untoorweh,	15,00,000
Ivanbooſameer,	12,00,000
Boondy has a ſtone Fort upon a Mountain,	16,20,000
Booly has a ſtone Fort,	26,22,747
Beroodeh,	45,71,000
Burdareh,	19,69,776
Paten,	28,00,000
Bhudlown,	26,86,389
Pucklant,	12,00,000
Pelatych	14,00,000
Bhoſoor,	6,00,000
Benchta,	5,42,356
Beyloonch,	4,56,479
Beyjery,	3,34,890
Balaghetery,	3,00,000
Bhoorybhary,	1,10,000
Baran,	8,80,000
Toonek,	75,000
Tooda,	58,59,060
Toodry,	54,56,340
Telad,	4,23,288
Jeetpoor,	9,28,500
Chatſoo,	75,36,829
Cheldweh,	5,00,000
Jahyen,	4,75,000
Khuljypoor,	12,09,386
Dehry,	18,00,000
Deehlwareh, &c.	4,09,260
Dylaneh,	7,39,400
Rhinterpoor, with the Havelly,	1,56,895
Reevandhneh,	4,30,354
Sewyſoper,	50,41,306
Sarſoop,	2,58,876
Sehnſary,	3,00,000
Kowta has a ſtone Fort upon a Mountain near the River Chembel,	30,00,000
Khunder, has a ſtone Fort on a Mountain,	4,00,000

	Dams.
Khunkehreh,	15,11,994
Kehrny,	5,28,177
Khownly,	2,00,000
Gudawed,	1,88,095
Kerore, has a ſtone Fort upon a Mountain,	2,00,000
Lahkery, has a ſtone Fort upon a Mountain,	8,00,000
Loherwareh,	2,50,000
Lowndeh,	2,50,000
Lehawed,	1,25,000
Moomydaneh, &c. 16 Mahls,	41,00,000
Mellerneh,	32,99,241
Mangore,	2,04,348
Nowahy,	9,30,000
Nugger,	10,00,000

This Sircar furniſhes 9000 *Cavalry, and* 25,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR JEWDEHPOOR,

Containing 22 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 1,45,28,750 DAMS.

	Dams.
Aſoop, has a brick Fort,	6,00,000
Arundrowty,	5000
Phooly, has a brick Fort,	6,40,000
Pelparah,	14,63,000
Belara,	3,14,000
Paly, &c. 3 Mahls, a ſtone Fort,	2,50,000
Baheleh,	1,89,000
Poodeh, has a ſtone Fort,	46,000
Bhadrajoon, has a ſtone Fort,	8,00,000
Jewdehpoor, with the Havelly, has a ſtone Fort upon a Mountain,	2,80,000
Jeytaren, has a ſtone Fort,	30,00,000
Dootara, has a ſtone Fort,	1,00,000
Suhet, has a ſtone Fort,	28,12,750
Satelmeer, has a ſtone Fort on a Mountain,	5,60,000

	Dams.
Saywana, has a ſtone Fort on a Mountain,	12,00,000
Kherwa,	2,20,000
Kheyconſir, has a ſtone Fort,	1,70,000
Ghoondej, has a ſtone Fort,	90,000
Mehewch,	9,60,000
This Sircar furniſhes	15,000 *Cavalry, and* 50,000 *Infantry*

SIRCAR SIROWHY,

Containing 6 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 4,20,77,437 DAMS.

	Dams.
Anergurh and Sirowhy, 2 Mahls, the latter has a ſtone Fort,	1,20,00,000
Banſwarch, has a ſtone Fort,	80,00,000
Jalore and Senjore two Mahls, a very ſtrong ſtone Fort,	1,40,77,437
Doongurpoor,	80,00,000
This Sircar furniſhes	8000 *Cavalry, and* 38,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR NAGORE,

Containing 31 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 8,37,450 BEEGAHS, 16 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 4,03,89,830 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 3,08,051 DAMS.

	Dams.
Amerſernagin,	70,29,370
Indaneh,	13,13,006
Bhedaneh,	12,71,960
Buldoo,	5,70,000

	Dams.
Batoodeh,	3,22,816
Beroodeh,	2,20,663
Barehgayin,	58,000
Chagil,	9,55,273
Jaroodeh,	9,74,285
Jakehreh,	1,37,757
Kharijkehtoo, has a stone Fort,	3,48,814
Deendwaneh, has a brick Fort,	45,86,828
Dewnpoor,	70,80,085
Rejwafa,	13,95,824
Roon,	9,13,261
Ruffeelpoor,	7,03,606
Rehoot,	1,89,137
Sadeyleh,	12,66,930
Futtahpoor Jehenjowa, has a ſtone Fort,	12,33,222
Kaſſely,	15,87,154
Khayeleh,	5,58,560
Gojewreh,	4,66,890
Goleyweh,	3,52,305
Komhary,	4,35,604
Geyren,	57,160
Ladoon,	7,80,342
Meeret, has a ſtone Fort,	77,01,522
Menohernagur,	29,03,386
Nokha,	3,80,756
Nagore with the Havelly. A brick Fort,	3,13,581

This Sircar furniſhes 4500 *Cavalry, and* 22,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR BEYKANEER,

Containing 11 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 47,50,000 DAMS.

	Dams.
Bickumpoor,	* *
Beerſelpoor,	* *
Bahermeel,	* *
Pokul,	* *
Parkul,	* *
Pokhrun,	* *
Beykaneer and Jeleelmeer	* *
Johtur,	* *
Kotera,	* *
Dewader,	* *

This Sircar furniſhes 1200 *Cavalry, and* 50,000 *Infantry.*

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH of DEHLY.

SIRCAR DEHLY,

Containing 48 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 71,26,107 BEEGAHS, 17 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 12,30,12,590 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,09,90,260 DAMS.

	Dams.
Iſlamabad Pakel, has a ſtone Fort upon a Mountain,	17,79,407
Adeheh,	5,13,081
Panyput, has a brick Fort,	1,07,56,647
Palem,	57,26,788
Beren, has a brick Fort,	39,07,928
Baghput,	35,32,368
Pulwel, has a brick Fort on a Hill,	17,69,493
Bernadeh,	13,79,125
Pooteh, has a brick Fort,	6,21,749
Beryduyeldehn,	14,04,225
Tilput, has a brick Fort,	30,77,913
Tandehbahgwar,	12,89,306
Tilbegumpoor,	3,70,374
Jehjehr,	14,22,451
Jharſeh, has a ſtone Fort in the Village of Dahneh,	36,05,228
Jeyore,	18,78,378
Jehnjeneh,	17,00,250
Jehrowly,	11,38,759
Jillalabad,	13,33,711
Jillalpoor Seroot has a Wild,	10,01,875

	Dams.
The old Havelly,	14,22,451
The new Havelly,	36,35,311
The City of Dehly,	7,36,460
Dafneh,	49,33,302
Daderyt:ha,	43,26,059
Dunkoor,	10,16,682
Rohtek has a brick Fort,	85,99,270
Soonput has a brick Fort,	77,27,323
Sefeedoon has a brick Fort,	19,75,596
Secunderabad,	12,59,199
Serawch,	15,83,899
Sunyeet,	8,54,191
Sy:neh,	20,49,090
Shukerpoor,	21,11,996
Kernal,	56,78,242
Kenore has a brick Fort	17,18,792
Gurhmukteſir, has a brick Fort on the Banks of the Ganges and a Pagoda,	15,91,492
Ketaneh,	14,23,779
Kadeleh,	13,74,403
Kaſneh,	15,22,315
Kherkodeh,	15,05,856
Kenkeerkehreh has a brick Fort ſituated between two Rivers,	3,16,405
Lowny has a brick Fort ſituated between two Rivers,	32,74,878
Meeret, has a brick Fort ſituated between two Rivers,	43,91,996
Mendohty,	28,58,223
Maſſaoudabad, has a an old brick Fort,	28,09,478
Huſtnapoor, an ancient Place of Hindoo worſhip on the Banks of the Ganges,	44,66,904
Hapoor,	21,03,589

This Sircar furniſhes 2000 *Cavalry, and* 32,980 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR BUDAYOON,

Containing 13 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 80,93,850 BEEGAHS, 10 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 3,47,17,063 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 4,57,181 DAMS.

	Dams.
Ajong,	13,62,867
Ownleh,	6,90,620
Budayoon with the Havelly,	73,57,571
Bereyly,	1,25,07,434
Birfir,	21,47,324
Pownd,	2,60,340
Tulhy,	10,77,811
Sehfowan,	24,93,398
Sonnaffmundyeh,	7,95,315
Sunya,	13,15,722
Kant,	24,39,369
Kotefalbahen has a Fort,	12,29,165
Goleh,	11,36,631

This Sircar furnifhes 2850 *Cavalry, and* 26,700 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR KEMAUN,

Containing 21 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 4,04,37,700 DAMS.

	Dams.
Adown,	4,00,000
Bhookfyand Bhagfa, two Mahls,	4,00,000
Bafweh,	2,00,000
Pachowter,	4,00,000
Bheekundeewar,	2,00,000
Bhagty,	1,10,00,000
Bhoory,	* *
Beteela,	1,00,25,000
Jhungy,	4,00,000
Jugram,	50,00,000
Jurryeh,	30,00,000
Javun,	25,00,000
Chawly,	* *

	Dams.
Schujgur,	* *
Guzirboor,	* *
Kote Dewarch,	* *
Mulwarch,	25,00,000
Malakore, Setakhoor, and Kymoos, three Mahls,	50,37,700

No Account is made of the other five Pergunnahs.

This Sircar furnishes 3000 *Cavalry, and* 50,000 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR SEMBHEL,

Containing 47 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 40,47,193 BEEGAHS, 2 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 6,63,41,431 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 28,92,394 DAMS.

	Dams.
Amrowhch,	63,42,000
Azempoor,	23,89,478
Islampoor Behrow,	13,30,640
Owjahry,	6,97,609
Akberabad,	6,40,264
Islampoor Derkow,	4,29,675
Islampoor Durgoo,	3,46,348
Bijnore,	33,55,425
Bejhrong,	8,28,322
Perowhy,	1,50,000
Befara,	2,00,000
Chandpoor,	41,31,071
Jilalabad,	14,70,072
Chowmalch,	13,40,312
Chaloo,	2,37,809
Judwar,	8,28,348
Havelly Sembhel,	33,22,448
Deorch,	19,24,837
Dehkeh,	6,70,364
Deyhary,	10,80,306
Dudeyleh,	2,10,000
Rajpoor,	7,00,000
Rejebpoor,	6,12,978
Sembhel, has a brick Fort,	8,50,953
Sewhareh,	13,33,732
Siry,	9,58,769
Schenfpoor,	6,44,804

	Dams.		Dams.
Sirſaweh,	3,08,065	Moghoolpoor,	35,80,300
Sheerkote,	49,21,051	Munjolch,	7,37,556
Shahy,	9,00,496	Mundawer,	12,56,995
Kunderky,	6,74,936	Nudeeneh,	26,47,242
Keeretpoor,	24,10,609	Nehtore,	17,38,160
Cutch,	12,48,995	Niyoodeneh,	3,04,675
Gindore,	7,51,520	Nerowly,	14,08,093
Kaber,	5,66,539	Humteneh,	2,50,000
Kenore,	2,67,919	*This Sircar furniſhes* 4375 *Cavalry*, 50 *Elephants*, *and* 31,550 *Infantry*.	
Kahnkery,	2,00,000		
Lukhnore,	24,99,208		
Leeſweh,	1,00,000		

SIRCAR SEHARUNPOOR,

Containing 36 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 35,30,370 BEEGAHS, 3 BISHWAS.

REVENUE, 8,78,39,359 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 49,91,485 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Indery, has a brick Fort,	70,78,326	Bhoeneh,	21,35,496
Uneeſteh,	3,24,560	Bughra,	19,13,196
Budhonah,	36,98,041	Bhut,	13,21,440
Beydowly,	31,15,125	Tanneh Bheem,	35,78,540
Bhutghunjyawer,	26,76,407	Talookpoor,	2,22,277
Bhowgpoor,	23,38,120	Chowraſſy,	24,71,277
Pooretchpar,	21,91,460	Jowly,	13,10,057
		Jertahwel,	16,63,882

	Dams.
Havelly Scharunpoor, has a brick Fort,	69,51,540
Deobund, has a brick Fort,	6,41,977
Rampoor,	17,78,997
Roorky,	16,28,360
Roypoortatar,	3,69,080
Seekrybhokerhurry,	30,03,311
Sirfaweh has a brick Fort,	25,16,165
Seroot,	22,08,779
Sirowhneh,	15,90,606
Sumbeltera,	10,11,078
Serenbulry,	5,74,320
Ghatowly,	36,24,588
Ghody,	25,14,673
Geeranch,	20,25,238
Gungweh,	20,29,032
Lukhnowty,	17,96,058
Mozufferabad,	40,74,460
Mangolore has a brick Fort,	23,50,311
Mullypoor,	22,44,070
Nagore,	13,37,070
Nanutch,	7,24,153

This Sircar furnishes 3955 *Cavalry, and* 22,280 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR REYWARY,

Containing 12 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 11,55,011 BEEGAHS, 10 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, * * *

SEYURGHAL, 7,39,268 DAMS.

	Dams.
Padel,	41,14,753
Patoodehy,	22,70,080
Bhoohereh,	7,55,543
Tawerd has a brick, Fort,	9,86,228
Reywary, with the Havelly, a brick Fort,	1,19,56,847
Remaïy Chemaïy,	2,28,603
Kote Coffim Aly,	33,57,930
Ghylote,	6,56,688
Gohaneh,	4,21,440

	Dams.
Soheneh has a ſtone Fort upon a Mountain, and a hot Well, which is an Object of Hindoo Worſhip,	39,28,364
Himraneh has a ſtone Fort upon a Mountain,	6,82,159

This Sircar furniſhes 2175 *Cavalry, and* 14,600 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR HISSAR FEEROZEH,

Containing 27 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 31,14,497 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 5,50,04,905 DAMS.

SEYURGHUL, 14,06,519 DAMS.

	Dams.
Agrowdeh,	17,43,970
Ahrowy,	8,57,357
Unghereh, has a brick Fort and a place of Hindoo worſhip called Kowres,	15,76,200
Bhungeedal,	18,00,000
Poonyan,	12,00,000
Bharengy,	8,80,832
Perwaleh,	10,97,807
Bhetu,	4,40,280
Burwa,	64,680
Tahneer has a brick Fort,	9,33,042
Toohaneh, has a brick Fort,	46,94,354
Tooſam,	10,68,548
Jeneed,	50,04,749
Jimalpoor,	42,77,461
Hiſſar with the Havelly, two Forts, one of ſtone and the other of Brick,	40,39,895
Dhateret, has a brick Fort,	9,77,028
Sirſa, has a brick Fort,	43,61,368
Seyuran,	4,00,000
Sudhemkeh,	1,71,372
Sutwany,	76,750
Shanzdekeryat,	9,60,111
Futtahabad, has a brick Fort,	11,84,392

	Dams.
Gohaneh,	28,76,115
Khandeh,	11,19,364
Mehem, has a brick Fort,	49,58,613
Hanfy, has a brick Fort,	54,34,438

This Sircar furniſhes 6875 Cavalry, and 55,700 Infantry.

SIRCAR SIRHIND,

Containing 33 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 77,29,466 BEEGAHS, 7 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 16,07,90,549 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,16,97,330 DAMS.

	Dams.
Embaleh,	41,98,094
Benore,	1,25,49,953
Payil, has a brick Fort,	73,62,262
Bhooder,	31,03,269
Bhetundeh,	31,25,000
Pownderee,	6,86,870
Teharch, has a brick Fort, on the Banks of the River Setlej,	78,50,809
Tahneſr, has a brick Fort,	78,50,803
Jhut,	75,09,094
Jerk,	15,38,090
Khyzerabad, has a brick Fort,	1,20,53,918
Dowraleh,	21,88,443
Dewteh,	16,01,346
Deoraneh,	5,80,985
Rooper has a brick Fort,	50,05,549
Sirhind with the Havelly two Mahls, a brick Fort,	1,20,82,630
Semaneh,	1,08,22,280
Senam has a brick Fort,	70,07,696
Sadhooreh, has a brick Fort,	42,98,064
Sultanpoor bareh,	4,27,035
Shahabad,	67,51,468
Futtahpoor,	6,84,370
Keryat Royſemu,	12,20,090

	Dams.
Keythel, has a brick Fort, and a Place of Hindoo Worſhip,	1,06,38,630
Gheram, has a brick Fort,	61,38,630
Lodyaneh, has a brick Fort on the Banks of the River Setlej,	22,94,633
Muſtofyabad,	74,76,691
Muſſunker,	70,53,259
Munoorpoor,	18,30,025
Malneer,	10,60,580
Matchwareh, has a brick Fort,	6,53,552
Hapery,	11,45,118

This Sircar furniſhes 9225 *Cavalry, and* 55,700 *Infantry*

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH of LAHOOR.

SIRCAR DOOABEH BEYT JALENDHER,

Containing 60 Mahls.

Measurement, 32,79,302 Beegahs, 17 Bishwas.

Revenue, 12,43,65,212 Dams.

Seyurghal, 26,51,788 Dams.

	Dams.		Dams.
Afleemabad,	4,58,122	Chowrafy,	54,63,913
Putty Dhenoyat,	36,01,678	Jewra,	24,74,854
Bheongs,	27,60,530	Jalown Balakotee, has a stone Fort,	6,00,000
Bejwarch,	24,25,813	Chitore,	3,13,000
Bhelwan has a stone fort,	15,05,006	Hajypoor Seryaneh,	26,93,874
Birwch,	6,68,000	Dardek,	97,07,993
Palekwah	2,00,000	Deyfoobeh, has a brick Fort,	44,74,950
Betchryw,	1,60,000	Dedeyal, has a stone Fort,	16,50,000
Beyfaly and Khurtch two Mahls,	5,66,366	Dedeh, has a stone Fort,	12,00,000
Telown,	67,80,337	Deyperch,	9,00,000
Talerpoor, has a stone Fort,	3,70,333	Durdey,	6,00,000
Jalendehr, has a brick Fort,	1,47,51,626	Doomagee,	435,670

	Dams.
Dhenkely,	72,000
Reheemabad,	24,80,639
Rajpoor Putten, has a stone Fort,	18,00,000
Sultanpoor, has a brick Fort,	24,18,232
Suckhut Mundowy, has some Iron and Copper Mines,	16,80,000
Soper,	10,00,000
Seebeh has a stone Fort,	8,00,000
Suren,	2,13,333
Sheikhupoor,	47,22,604
Sheergurh,	1,94,294
Issapoor,	3,46,867
Kothey,	55,46,661
Gurh Dumbaleh,	26,70,087
Koteleh,	16,80,000
Kotelehr, has a stone fort	13,10,867
Kehrekdehar,	4,80,000
Gheyoonkhera, has a stone Fort,	2,40,000
Kunkote, has a stone Fort,	2,40,000
Khereh,	2,40,000
Ghewass	5,86,906
Lohydehry,	5,63,414
Lalsinghy,	2,36,850
Myany Noorneh,	21,06,156
Meylsy,	18,23,559
Mahommedpoor,	18,02,558
Mansewal,	2,86,667
Melote,	4,60,620
Mudhoteh,	4,26,367
Nekowder,	37,10,796
Nuckrowh,	13,00,061
Nunkel,	23,15,368
Nundown,	53,00,000
Hirhaneh and Akberabad 2 Mahls,	60,32,032
Hadyabad,	5,19,467

This Sircar furnishes 4155 *Cavalry, and* 79,536 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR DOOABEH BARY,

Containing 52 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 45,80,002 BEEGAHS, 18 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 14,28,20,183 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 39,23,922 DAMS.

	Dams.
Unchereh,	5,00,000
Undowreh,	11,93,739
Abhypoor,	1,68,000
Owder,	9600
The City of Lahoor,	29,12,600
Phulwary,	4,52,694
Phulra,	24,13,268
Punjgramy,	14,61,630
Bhirly,	40,60,507
Bhelwal,	31,81,699
Putty Hybetpoor,	2,83,95,380
Buttaleh,	1,68,20,998
Bythan, has a brick fort,	72,97,015
Punyal,	42,66,091
Beyah,	38,22,255
Bahaderpoor,	4,47,750
Telwareh,	5,14,666
Tehndowt,	6,10,064
Chundrow,	2,63,568
Charbagh Berhy,	58,502
Jemary,	88,13,140
Jilalabad,	51,63,119
Jehtè Umbaleh 2 Mahls	23,00,000
Jutker,	45,600
Khanpoor,	2,80,038
Debhawaleh,	62,80,139
Dehmehry,	16,00,000
Durweh,	2,40,000
Derweh Deegur,	24,000
Sungha Arwel,	5,44,145
Sundhewan,	58,54,649
The Suburbs of Lahoor,	6,74,053
Shaphoor,	23,82,235
Sheerpoor,	4,80,000
Ghorbutravun,	4,11,985
Kuſſoor,	39,15,506
Kelanoor,	83,29,111
Kanoonvahen,	35,11,499
Ghoghowal,	34,75,510
Gualiar,	26,43,000
Kangereh, has a ſtone fort	24,00,000
Koteleh,	1,82,518
Gurgerong,	16,000
Mullickſhah,	14,75,562
Mowd and Bunneh two Mahls,	24,00,000
Mehrore,	24,000
Hoſhyar Kernaleh,	4,89,372
Palem, Puttyar, Behty, Jirjur,	These four Pergunnahs are deſolated.

This Sircar furniſhes 31,055 *Cavalry, &* 1,29,600 *Infantry.*

	Dams.
Fuzelabad,	1,36,528
Gobindal,	12,53,957
Kat-hooha,	58,88,254
Berhy Goojran,	6,70,936
Kalayuns,	2,03,964
Karnry, commonly called Sanyar,	15,00,000
Kherlyterly,	7,68,000
Lukknore,	6,81,818
Mungutwaleh,	38,90,690
Berhy Mahommed Dookroow,	11,27,903
Mehrore,	50,05,602
Meengree,	14,75,225
Mankote has four ſtone Forts,	85,119
Vun,	37,11,553
Hummeenagur,	83,91,087
Huntyal,	2,40,000

This Sircar furniſhes 6795 *Cavalry, and* 99,652 *Infantry.*

SIRCAR DOOABEH JENHET,

Containing 21 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 26,33,202 BEEGAHS, 5 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 6,45,02,394 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 25,11,070 DAMS.

	Dams.
Inderhul,	4,85,418
Aghundore Umbaran,	3,92,000
Beheerch,	1,99,10,000
Bhelolepoor,	38,30,575
Booleit,	4,00,080
Bhinber,	12,00,000
Bhedoo,	1,92,000
Bohety,	57,222
Sayila and Doodyal two Mahls,	7,35,741
Shoorpoor,	31,21,546
Shukerpoor,	10,50,819
Gujerat,	82,66,150
Keryaly,	26,43,270
Ghoghar, has a brick Fort,	23,20,594

	Dams.
Ghurry	15,05,241
Lalore,	37,46,166
Mengely,	4,32,000
Metole Roy Kedary,	3,70,549
Heryu,	91,50,878
Hezareh, has a brick Fort,	46,89,136

This Sircar furniſhes 3730 Cavalry, and 44,200 Infantry.

SIRCAR SINDH SAGER,

Containing 42 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 14,09,979 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 5,19,12,201 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 4680 DAMS.

	Dams.
Akberabad Terkhery,	54,91,738
Attock Benaris,	32,02,216
Awan,	4,15,970
Phurhaleh, has a ſtone Fort,	51,58,109
Bil Ghazi Khan,	7,20,000
Balagehter,	10,00,040
Byrogehter,	48,000
Beloky Dhen,	13,16,801
Terchuckdamy,	2,50,575
Havelly Rhotas, has two Forts,	60,43,140
Khuſhab,	27,02,509
Dangurry,	33,01,201
Dhenkote, here is a ſalt Pit,	4,80,000
Derbend,	1,00,000
Dherab,	96,000
Dowdvut,	96,000
Reyſhan,	92,496
Shumſabad,	70,34,503
Shembala,	6,24,000
Futtahpoor Kalowry,	42,63,831
Gulbehlek,	28,83,253
Khiyeſs,	9,34,161
Kharderwazeh,	24,541
Kerchak,	9,61,755
Cutchakote,	3,40,000
Kahwan, has a ſtone Fort,	1,92,000
Kanpūt,	96,000
Lunkahuſſyar,	96,000

	Dams.
Makhyaleh, here is a salt Pit, rnd a ſtone Fort,	3,84,000
Meraly,	2,40,000
Melote has a ſtone Fort,	1,33,233
Mundunpoor, has a brick Fort,	24,110
Neelab,	4,81,305
Narmy,	38,091
Nokooſeralkehteh,	38,092
Hezareh Fereek,	18,05,342
Huttyarlunek,	3,00,000
Hezareh, Goojran,	2,70,896
Himmut Khan Kermoon,	48,000

This Sircar furniſhes 8553 *Cavalry, and* 69,700 *Infantry.*

SEPARATE PERGUNNAHS.

Beylote,	3,22,740	*Dams.*
Sehlore,	17,00,000	do.
Kahlore,	18,00,000	do.

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH of MULTAN.

SIRCAR MULTAN,

Containing 47 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 5,58,649 BEEGAHS, 4 BISHWAHS.

REVENUE, 5,39,16,317 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 54,94,236 DAMS.

This Sircar furnishes 8965 *Cavalry, and* 90,650 *Infantry.*

DOOABEH BEYT JALENDHER,

Containing 9 Mahls.

MEASUREMENT, 52,090 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 1,72,40,147 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,08,884 DAMS.

	Dams.
Adam Damen,	3,69,445
Jilalabad,	2,99,798
Deenapoor,	18,76,862
Rajpoor,	92,397
Sheergurh,	57,41,200
Futtahpoor,	40,20,661
Kherdher,	30,58,456
Kaheeyooldy,	5,94,233
Khelookhareh,	12,01,086

This Division furnishes 1410 *Cavalry, and* 17,100 *Infantry.*

DOOABEH BARY,

Containing 11 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 1,37,629 BEEGAHS, 13 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 98,63,341 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 2,07,382 DAMS.

	Dams.
Islampoor, has a brick Fort,	15,50,896
Ismailpoor,	49,932
The City of Multan, has a brick Fort,	17,19,168
Telembeh,	12,00,778
Chowkhendy,	1,91,054
The Suburbs of the City of Multan,	22,88,354
Khutpoor,	1,49,578
Degrawy,	50,146
Shah-Alumpoor,	15,55,563
Kaheebooldy,	4,90,654
Metyleh,	6,08,418

This Division furnishes 775 Cavalry, and 14,550 Infantry.

DOOABEH RETCHNAD,

Containing 6 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 83,229 BEEGAHS, 18 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 51,13,883 DAMS.

	Dams.
Irejpoor and Degrawy,	23,77,300
Chowkhendy,	2,15,830
Khutpoor,	5,05,398
Delybehty,	2,56,569
Kulbeh,	9,58,786

This Division furnishes 77 Cavalry, and 9500 Infantry.

DOOABEH SINDH SAGER,

Containing 4 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 34,812 BEEGAHS.

REVENUE, 21,78,192 DAMS.

SEYURGHVL, 13,399 DAMS.

	Dams.		*Dams.*
Iſlampoor,	3,73,357	Detached Villages,	38,030
Rungpoor,	14,10,737	*This Diviſion furniſhes* 220 *Cavalry, and* 2000 *Infantry.*	
Roypoor,	3,56,068		

PERGUNNAHS SEPARATE,

Containing 17 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 2,05,893 BEEGAHS, 13 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 1,88,20,255 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 38,688 DAMS.

	Dams.		*Dams.*
Obadereh,	9,15,256	Sewrohy,	28,800
Owj,	19,10,140	Futtehpoor,	3,30,779
Bhoortydamen,	13,36,029	Kherore,	87,289
Jumſheer,	3,48,037	Meloot Ghazipoor,	24,00,000
Dudaiy, has a brick Fort,	24,00,000	Mowh, has a brick Fort,	7,07,069
Dewarawel,	1,40,000	Meroot, has a brick Fort,	2,04,000
Doodkhan,	14,40,000	Mehend,	80,14,000
Rajpoor,	29,854	*This Diviſion furniſhes* 5800 *Cavalry, and* 57,600 *Infantry.*	
Repery,	10,80,000		
Seetpoor,	46,08,000		

SIRCAR DEYBALPOOR,

Containing 29 Mahls.

MEASUREMENT, 14,33,767 BEEGAHS, 8 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 12,93,34,153 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 20,79,170 DAMS.

This Sircar furnishes 5210 *Cavalry, and* 53,300 *Infantry.*

DOOABEH BEYT JALENDHER,

Containing 10 Mahls.

MEASUREMENT, 7,10,946 BEEGAHS, 2 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 8,88,98,755 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 14,81,564 DAMS.

	Dams.
Putten, has a brick Fort,	26,28,928
Deybalpoor Luckhy, has a brick Fort,	1,35,14,059
Dhunshah, has a brick Fort,	34,[illegible]275
Deetur,	24,[illegible]52
Rehmutabad,	21,[illegible]55
Luckhy Hatoolah, has a brick Fort,	23,[illegible]37

	Dams.
Luckhy Kyampoor, has a Fort,	[illegible]
Luckhy Kulnaky,	[illegible]
Luckhy Chegatta,	[illegible]
Luckhy Kulwaro,	[illegible]

This Dooabeh furnishes [illegible] *Cavalry, and* [illegible] *Infantry.*

DOOABEH BARY,

Containing 6 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 1,93,495 BEEGAHS, 9 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 11,75,393 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Bherahpal,	11,75,393	Sedkheereh,	35,51,630
Bababhowj, has a Fort,	20,20,256	Mundhaly,	27,03,429
Cheny,	12,00,600	*This Division furnishes* 1100 *Cavalry, and* 14,000 *Infantry.*	
Reheemabad,	11,86,714		

DOOABEH RETCHNAD,

Containing 7 MAHLS.

MEASUREMENT, 1,42,856 BEEGAHS, 2 BISWAHS.

REVENUE, 85,34,915 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 5,808 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Khanpoor,	12,85,740	Kherel,	19,07,069
Dulchychundher,	6,05,557	Mees,	25,04,182
Shahzadeh Belootch,	7,89,742	*This Division furnishes* 710 *Cavalry*, and 6300 *Infantry.*	
Abidyabad,	3,43,932		
Fereedabad,	10,98,694		

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH of TATAH.

SIRCAR TATAH,

Containing 18 Mahls.

Revenue, 2,59,99,991 Dams.

	Dams.		Dams.
Bunder Lahery,	55,21,419	Retench,	8,42,144
Butwar,	49,32,386	Sankoreh,	21,20,097
Bahrampoor,	13,11,612	Sirfyjam,	1,42,641
Bowry,	4,34,305	Kerker,	33,28,476
Jeker,	3,48,462	Lekenkeyreh,	5,35,795
Jara,	82,390	Mujeh,	11,05,606
Durg,	29,70,441	Manjir.	12,21,752
Denkery,	3,15,921	Nezampoor,	3,52,724

SIRCAR HAJYKAN,

Containing 11 Mahls.

Revenue, 1,17,84,586 Dams.

	Dams.		Dams.
Bagh Futteh,	3,40,173	Rahban,	7,42,973
Beyleh,	6,56,317	Villages dependant, upon Kahban,	3,46,783
Hajykan,	5,55,699	Kerorey,	5,29,937
Jown,	31,65,418		

	Dams.		Dams.
Lownda,	11,19,973	Medowy,	25,52,605
Mundery,	30,94,269	Nopyar,	12,80,439

SIRCAR SEWISTAN,

Containing 9 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 1,55,46,808 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Paler,	20,20,884	Khut,	13,29,923
Baghbanan,	19,48,152	Sewiſtan with the Ha-	
Butten,	19,02,033	velly,	16,69,732
Booſtkan,	18,25,191	Kahan,	16,40,764
Junjeh,	19,78,953	Lakhawet,	12,31,776

SIRCAR NUSSEERPOOR,

Containing 7 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 78,34,600 DAMS.

	Dams.		Dams.
Amerkote,	10,57,802	Kaſar,	4,01,738
Telſereh,	3,26,104	Nuſſeerpoor,	18,78,126
Semadany,	30,31,530	Markundun,	6,23,696
Kydal,	5,15,904		

SIRCAR CHUCKERHALEH,

Containing 8 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 50,85,408 DAMS.

	Dams.		*Dams.*
Arpoor,	7,31,190	Tewary,	5,71,073
Chuckerhaleh,	7,47,175	Kehryjoonch,	5,08,152
Seyar,	7,19,207	Kekhmenawely,	4,91,368
Ghazipoor,	9,83,655	Birhee,	3,33,588

TUKSEEM JUMMA

OF THE

SOOBAH of CABUL.

SIRCAR CASHMEER,

Containing 38 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 3,11,318 KHERWARS, 12 TUREKS *of Grain, being equivalent to* 6,21,13,040½ DAMS; *out of which is paid in Money the value of* 9,43,506 KHERWARS, 14 TUREKS, *amounting to* 12,51,880 DAMS.

This Sircar furnishes 3210 *Cavalry, and* 27,765 *Infantry.*

TUREF MERATCH,

Containing 22 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 17,92,819 KHERWARS, *being equivalent to* 3,57,96,122½ DAMS; *out of which is paid in Money the value of* 6,70,551 KHERWARS, 12 TUREKS, *amounting to* 88,75,248 DAMS.

It furnishes 1620 *Cavalry, and* 14,600 *Infantry.*

THE CITY of SIRYNAGUR.

PERGUNNAHS situated to the Eaſt of SIRYNAGUR,

Containing 3 MAHLS.

Uneej; Bereng, and Vehy.

PERGUNNAHS ſituated to the Northeaſt of SIRYNAGUR.

Containing 7 MAHLS.

Owler,
Phak,
Dutchenpareh,
Khawerpareh,
Kut-har,
Merwadun,
Mutten,

PERGUNNAHS ſituated to the Southeaſt of SIRYNAGUR.

Containing 11 MAHLS.

Adeon,
Iytch,
Banhal,
Batu,
Deoſir,
Zeenehpoor,
Sooperſumen,
Shawereh,
Shekerweh,
Nagam,
Weer,

TUREF KUMRAY,

Containing 11 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 12,18,799 KHERWARS, 12 TUREKS, *being equivalent to* 2,63,16,918 DAMS; *out of which is paid in Money the value of* 2,72,954½ KHERWARS, *amounting to* 36,16,632 DAMS.

It furniſhes 1590 *Cavalry, and* 18,165 *Infantry.*

PERGUNNAHS to the Northweſt of SIRYNAGUR.

Containing 2 MAHLS.

Zeenehgur, and Geyehamoon.

PERGUNNAHS to the Southweſt of SIRYNAGUR.

Containing 12 MAHLS.

Inderkole,
Purriſpoor,
Butten,
Banekul,
Berowey,
Teelgong,
Deneſoo,
Dutchenkhawer,
Duties,
Koher,
Kumraj,
Kerohun,

SIRCAR PUCKELY,

* * *

SIRCAR SEWAD,

Divided into BENEER, SEWAD, *and* BIJORE.

SIRCAR DERUNEYUN & ISSA KHYL,

Is a Territory *situated to the Southeaſt of* Cabul, *now inhabited by* Afghans; *formerly it belonged to the Tribes of* Soorany, Kerany, *and* Zeery.

SIRCAR KANDAHAR,

Containing 24 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 8,114½ TOOMANS; and 29,600 DINARS in Money; 45,775 SHEEP; 45 BALOOTCHY HORSES; 37,52,977 KHERWARS *of Barley*; 420 KHERWARS *of Rice*; 2 KHERWARS *of Wheat-flour*; *and* 20 MAUNDS *of Ghee*.

This Sircar furniſhes 13,775 *Cavalry, and* 65,260 *Infantry.*

THE CITY of KANDAHAR.

50,270 TOOMANS in Money; *and* 35,120 KHERWARS *of Grain.*

Dependencies of KANDAHAR to the East.

The Territory of DOOKY has a brick Fort.

9 *Toomans* in Money; 1900 *Kherwars* of Grain; 12,000 *Sheep*; and 15 *Belootchy Horses*.

The Territory of PUSHENG has a mud Fort.

33 *Toomans* in Money; 3200 *Sheep*; and 500 *Kherwars* of Grain.

The Territory of SHAL has a mud Fort.

4½ *Toomans* in Money; 940 *Sheep*; and 770 *Kherwars* of Grain.

The Territory of MUSTUNG has a mud Fort.

10 *Toomans* in Money; and 8000 *Dinars*; and 470 *Kherwars* of Grain.

The Territory of CHELGUZZY.

12 *Toomans* in Money; and 415 *Kherwars* of Rice.

ULOUS PUNNEY, 60 *Sheep*.

ULOUS ABDALLY

Formerly paid 1000 *Sheep*; but the *Kuzzlebash* fixed it to 100 *Toomans*.

ULOUS ABDALL.

2800 *Sheep*, 5 *Kherwars* of Rice, and 1 *Kherwar* of Ghee.

ULOUS JEMUNDY. 11 *Toomans*, and 4000 *Dinars*.

RABAT BELOOCHAN.

Included in the City of *Kandahar*.

Dependencies to the South of KANDAHAR.

KELAT BUNJAREH has a mud Fort.

30 *Belootchy Horses*, and 30 *Camels*.

SHURABEK, 1200 *Sheep*.

ULOUS BEYSEER, 225 *Sheep*.

ULOUS MEERRANY, 9 *Toomans* in Money; and 3350 *Sheep*.

ULOUS MUSTEWANY, 200 *Sheep*, and 7 *Maunds* of Ghee.

To the North of KANDAHAR,

The Territory of KELAT BEELOOK, has a ſtrong mud Fort.
520 *Toomans* and 9060 *Dinars* in Money; 4346 *Sheep*, 1270 *Kherwars* of Grain; 1 *Maund* of Ghee; and 1 *Maund* of Rice.

HEZAREH DEHLEH, 1454 *Sheep*, and 20 *Kherwars* of Grain.

HEZAREH DEHJEBBENJY, 160 *Sheep*.

The Territory of TEBBEEN has a ſtrong Fort.
15,000 *Sheep*, and 1000 *Kherwars* of Grain.

To the Weſt of KANDAHAR.

The Territory of GURRUMSEER.
602 *Toomans*, and 8000 *Dinars* in Money; 1219 *Kherwars* of Grain.

The Territory of ZEMEENDAWER. * * *

ULOUS SYEH KHANEH, 42 *Toomans*.

The Caſtle of KUSHEKNEKHOOD, included in the City KANDAHAR.

SIRCAR CABUL,

Containing 22 MAHLS.

REVENUE, 8,05,07,465 DAMS.

SEYURGHAL, 1,37,178 DAMS.

This Sircar furnishes 28,187 *Cavalry, and* 2,12,700 *Infantry.*

THE CITY of CABUL.

1,27,58,410 DAMS.

To the East of CABUL.

Tooman Bekram, 96,92,410 DAMS.
Tooman Neyknehar, 1,18,94,003 do.
Belook Kameh, * * *

To the North of CABUL.

	Dams.		*Dams.*
Tooman Munderar,	26,84,880	Tooman Lehooker,	31,93,214
Tooman Alysheng,	37,01,150	Tooman Budrow,	4,13,885
Tooman Alengar,	15,44,677	Tooman Ulsaiy,	6,00,000
Pooluk Bekhrad,	20,45,451	Tooman Punjmeer,	4,61,940

To the South of CABUL.

	Dams.		Dams.
Tooman Bungiſh,	33,32,348	Tooman Gurdeiz,	20,30,032
Tooman Kohuſt,	7,01,620	Tooman Meydan,	16,06,799
Tooman Nughz,	8,54,000	Tooman Ghuzneen,	38,68,642

To the Weſt of CABUL.

	Dams.		Dams.
Tooman Firmul,	3,25,716	Tooman Ghaurband,	15,74,760
Tooman Damen-kouh,	1,64,61,785	Tooman Zohak Bamiyan,	8,61,750

END OF THE TUKSEEM JUMMA.